The Weekly Post.

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HENDRICKS SPEAKS.

Political Issues Defined by the Democratic Candidate for Vice President.

Masterly Arraignment of Republicans for Mismanaging Federal Affairs.

"Cleveland as Free From Concealments and Arts of the Demagogue As Any Man I Ever Knew."

Speech of Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, Opening the Indiana Campaign at Indianapolis.

FELLOW-CITIZENS—I appreciate the privilege and the honor of addressing you, and I recognize the duty of speaking frankly and without concealment or exaggeration of any material fact or opinion. May I first ask your attention to the necessity and importance of revenue reform? The power to levy and collect taxes is among the highest and most responsible of the attributes of government. It ranks with the right and faculty of taking private property for public use; and with the right and power of transferring the citizen from the pursuits of private life to the duties and hazards of war. It takes from a man that which is his and appropriates it to public use. It seizes upon the earnings of labor, as well as upon the accumulations of capital. To every man the inquiry is of personal concern, and the answer is of public consequence. How far may government go in the exercise of the power to tax the people? Freely and cheerfully we all answer that there shall be no limitation nor restraint this side the absolute and entire maintenance of public authority, with all of its faculties and functions unimpaired. Whatever the Government can lawfully do, and of right should do, the tax-payers will furnish it the means to accomplish. Beyond this is the province of private right, to invade which is usurpation. The Government economically administered shall be supported. Are you men from the farms, the shops, and the stores willing that any other rule should be adopted? May they take your money for uses not authorized by the Constitution, or not for public welfare, or that it may be piled up in vaults to tempt the greed of the unscrupulous?

WAR TAXES.

When the war came taxation was necessarily and rightfully increased. Large revenues were needed to supply and maintain great armies. But with the war and the expenditures consequent upon it there passed away the necessity for a war standard of taxation. Why, then, has such a standard been continued? The party that has held almost unbroken power for nineteen years of peace must respond to that inquiry. In his message of December 4, 1882, President Arthur admonished Congress that at the prior session he had urged upon its attention "the importance of relieving the industries and enterprise of unnecessary taxation." In the same message he said that the people have been in substantial accord in the doctrine "that only such taxes ought to be levied as necessary for a wise and economical administration of the Government." The President continued: "Of late the public revenues have far exceeded that limit, and unless checked by appropriate legislation such excess will continue to increase from year to year. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1881, the surplus revenue amounted to $100,000,000. For the fiscal year ended on the 30th of June last the surplus was more than $145,000,000."

What say you, my countrymen, did that showing not call for revenue reform? During that Congress the House was made positively Republican, largely by partisan action. Not much heed was given by it to the startling statement made by the President of the enormous excess in the revenue. The modification of the internal revenue system and of the tariff made in the March following left an excess of $85,000,000 of revenue. In his last annual report (3d December last) the secretary of the treasury estimates the surplus for the current year at $85,000,000, and adds: "So the question still presses, what legislation is necessary to relieve the people of unnecessary taxes?" Yes, it is the question of $85,000,000 unnecessary taxes in one year. The accumulation is constant. In a speech recently made at Richmond Mr. Calkins, candidate for Governor, boasting of the achievements of his party, made the statement, which I adopt without examination, that "the Republican party found an empty treasury; now it has a surplus of $400,000,000." That is an enormous sum of money. More, I believe, than half the paper currency of the country. Estimating our population at 50,000,000, it is $8 for each man, woman and child. The great sum of money lies idle in the treasury. If it had been left with the people it would become the willing and active servant of labor. It would stimulate and strengthen old and develop new enterprises. It would restore to the merchant his market and give the farmer good prices again. In the language of the secretary of the treasury: "The question still presses, what legislation is necessary to relieve the people of unnecessary taxes?" It is the question of revenue reform. Solve this question, my countrymen, by reducing the taxes, and thus leaving the money not needed by the Government in the pockets of the people and in the channels of trade and commerce. The party in power will not give us this reform. As the years have rolled by, with them in power, the machinery of law, inexorable in its action, has gone on collecting from the tax-payers in excess; hoarding and accumulation. The candidate for Governor boasts of the accumulation. In contrast with the low taxes, and short revenue, and empty treasury of former days, the high rates and overflowing treasury of these times become, in the appreciation of himself and his political associates, the achievements of exalted statesmanship. Learning and argument are exhausted in the political papers of these times, in support of high taxation, to the end and for the purpose of relieving favored classes from the competition of generous and liberal trade. Of course, revenue reform must come from other quarters. It can not come from the representations of favored classes, who ask inequality in legislation that there may be unjust inequality in the profits of the varied pursuits of the people.

PLEDGED TO REFORM.

May I ask your attention to the plans and principles of revenue reform to which the Democracy are pledged by the Chicago platform? Federal taxation "shall not exceed the needs of the Government economically administered." Do you approve that? If not, would you have the Government wastefully or corruptly administered to make room and pretext for higher taxes? "Federal taxation shall be exclusively for public purposes." Would you have it otherwise? If taxation can have for its object other than public purposes, then what purposes. May the object and purpose be individual and private gain? I do not question that it may be, and often is an incident, that one man receives a greater benefit or carries a greater burden than another because of a prescribed tax. If I buy an imported article with a duty upon it, I bear the burden of that duty. If you manufacture a like article, and sell it at an advance of price equal to the duty, then to that extent you are benefited. But the individual benefit or burden is not the object or purpose of the law; it is but the necessary incident. Nor do I question that in the adjustment of the details of the tariff law the legislative mind and judgment may and will be influenced not only by considerations of general policy, but also by the probable effect of the measure upon the business interests of the country. It is in accordance with this sentiment that the Democratic party stands pledged in its platform "to revise the tariff in a spirit of fairness to all interests," and that "any change of law must be at every step regardful" of the labor and capital employed in the industries of the country, and that customhouse taxes shall bear "heaviest on articles of luxury and light st on articles of necessity," and that "the necessary reduction in taxation can and must be effected without depriving American labor of the ability to compete successfully with foreign labor."

These principles of the platform are plainly written and easily understood. They present the conservative purpose of the Democracy touching revenue reform. When expressed in the laws their beneficent influence will become active and universal. Lower taxes will signify lighter burdens upon the people; money returning to the channels of trade; enterprise restored and stimulated; renewed demand for the products of industry, and the consequent increased demand for labor, and universal prosperity. If the four hundred millions now locked up in the treasury were restored to the channels of trade and commerce, who can doubt that labor would find employment and the manufacturer a market for his fabrics?

OCEAN COMMERCE.

The condition of our ocean commerce is disgraceful. We are a nation of producers and our exchange with other nations is enormous. The world's two greatest oceans wash our shores. We are one of the nations of the earth most highly endowed by nature with a spirit of nautical enterprise. But practically we have no merchant marine. Enjoying, as we do, all the natural conditions under which it might be supposed would arise the greatest commercial navy in the world, we are dependent upon foreign nations for our ocean commerce. Our own merchant navy has disappeared from the seas, and the owners of foreign vessels are enriched by the profits that we should earn ourselves. The obituary of our merchant navy is written in our tariff and shipping laws. Its spirit of enterprise and daring that once brought wealth to our shores and pride to our people, and that furnished congenial employment to thousands of our brave and hardy sons, is now buried in the treasury vaults under those four millions of which Mr Calkins vaunts.

The lamentable condition in which our war navy and coast defenses are found at the end of near twenty years of Republican rule is well described by Senator Harrison in his able speech delivered in this city on the 24th of August. He says: "The highest military and naval authorities of the country have again and again, in official reports to Congress, declared that we are without a navy, and that our seacoast defenses are not worthy of the name. We have no guns for our ships, none for our coast fortifications" * * *

"The utter helplessness and nakedness of our country in the matter of ships and coast defenses is conceded by every American and known in every foreign court. It is a subject of amazement and mortification that with abundant resources, this nation should consent to occupy so contemptible a position among the maritime nations of the world. There is more than one South American Government that has a navy with which ours could not cope. It has been said upon the highest authority that Chili has armored ships that could sail into the harbor of San Francisco and put that great city under contribution at pleasure."

Who is responsible for this amazing condition of things? What party held the reins of political power while the navy was rotting down and the coast fortifications were passing into dilapidation? Senator Harrison did not charge that the Democratic party suffered this condition of things to come about or that it was responsible for it. He could not do that. What he charges is that at a late session of Congress after the navy had practically ceased to exist, and the coast defenses had become worthless, Democratic Congressmen defeated a bill providing for a small addition to the navy. I understand opposition was made because of want of confidence in the department as organized for the best construction of new vessels and the completion of old or unfinished ones upon the best plans, and not upon the ground that a navy was not required for public security. Nothing in its history could justify the charge that the Democracy is opposed to the maintaining of a strong and efficient naval armament. It looks with shame and humiliation upon our present miserable navy, and regards with anxiety our unprotected seaboard. It would have war vessels of sufficient number and strength to withstand any naval power on earth, and to make its flag respected on every sea and in every port in the world. It would have coast defenses strong enough to turn back invasion. All this it would have, not for the purpose and conquest of war, but for the preservation of peace on terms consistent with national honor.

The time is coming, I trust, when war shall be no more, and when international arbitrament shall supersede the sword. It is wickedness and insanity to make war over disputes that reason, tempered with justice, may settle peaceably. But a nation, itself just and peaceably disposed, can better preserve its peace and honor, and can better secure its citizens, wherever they may be on the face of the earth, from wrong and insult when its flag is a symbol of power adequate to the vindication of any right or the redress of any wrong.

CHANGE NECESSARY.

May I ask you now to consider the question whether there ought not to be a change in the control and management of public affairs?

What other remedy for the correction of possible abuses have the citizens of a free republic? Even in England change is the remedy. When the Commons disapprove an important measure, or censure maladministration, the cabinet, headed by the prime minister, retire from office, and others in harmony with the will of the people succeed them. There are many valuable reforms that cannot be accomplished by a party that has been long in power. As an illustration, consider our army of office-holders, now above 110,000. Reform in the civil service requires its reduction, perhaps 30,000. It seems to be constantly increasing. Who can check the evil? and discharge all who hold positions, and receive pay without useful employment? Not the party that created the positions and appointed its favorites to fill them. That is impossible. It is difficult for a party to reform itself. Party ties are hard to break. Partisans stand by and protect each other. You have seen that even in courts and juries. The partisan friend, at the same desk, will not become an informer. He will rather close the book, and it must remain closed until investigation shall place another at the desk. It is nineteen years since the close of the war; nearly five Presidential terms. During all that period the executive and administrative service of the country has been under the control and management of one party. Should it so continue? During the period I have mentioned, the receipts and expenditures aggregate a sum so enormous that I find myself unable to express them in words or figures within ordinary comprehension. I will take for illustration the year ended June 30, 1883. The receipts into the treasury were above $398,000,000, and the ordinary expenditures were above $265,000,000, making the receipts and expenditures of one year $663,000,000. The record of the collections and payments is found in thousands of volumes, and it was made by many thousands of men. They were of one party, and as I have said, bound by strong party ties. Inexorable and cruel proscriptions excluded one-half the people from all participation in that work. We know enough to justify the suspicion of ways that are dark; but I do not choose to consider the exposures that have been made. I prefer rather to appeal to your judgment that a change is necessary because in the management of business so large, so varied and so complicated, mismanagement and corruption were possible and probable.

THE BOOKS SHOULD BE OPENED.

I believe that good policy and justice unite in demanding a change, and without it we need not hope for administrative reform. But I would not imitate the Republican party in its proscription of all but party adherents. I repeat what I formerly said: "That I hope never again to see the cruel and remorseless proscription for political opinions which has disgraced the administration of the last eight years. Bad as the civil service now is, as we all know, it has some men of tried integrity and proved ability. Such men, and such men only, should be retained in office but no man should be retained on any consideration who has prostituted his office to the purposes of partisan intimidation or compulsion, or who has furnished money to corrupt elections."

FOREIGN POLICY.

May I ask your attention to another subject? Much is said about the probable foreign policy of the Presidential candidates, and for Mr. Blaine it is claimed that he will be more American and dashing. His South American interference was neither. Of course we know what vote this claim intended to reach. I think it will fail. The vote is too intelligent. The platforms do not differ materially. The Republican declares: "We believe that everywhere the protection to a citizen of American birth must be secured to citizens by American adoption."

The Democratic platform is: "The Democratic party insists that it is the duty of this government to protect, with equal fidelity and vigilance, the rights of its citizens, native and naturalized, at home and abroad. It is an imperative duty of this government to efficiently protect all the rights of persons and lands, and demand and enforce full reparation for any invasion thereof." Let the merit of this claim be decided upon the comparison and contrast of two cases, one under a Democratic administration and the other under Mr. Blaine as Secretary of State. In 1849 Martin Koszta was engaged in the Hungarian revolt against Austria. Upon the suppression of the revolt he became a refugee, and sought an asylum and a home in the United States. He declared his intention to become a citizen of this country. In 1854, without having completed his naturalization, he returned to Europe. At Smyrna he was seized by the emissaries of Austria and carried on board an Austrian vessel of war. His release was demanded by the American officials and refused. At once Capt. Ingraham of our navy prepared his sloop of war, the St. Louis, for action, and would have destroyed the Austrian vessel had not terms been agreed to, whereby Koszta was placed in the charge of the French Government, to abide the decisions of the questions.

The correspondence which followed, says one of our historians, was one of the ablest on record, and extended, before its termination, to almost every question affecting naturalization and citizenship. It was conducted on the part of Austria by the minister at Washington, Baron Hulseman, and on the part of the United States by Mr. Marcy, a man of great power, and thoroughly American. The same writer says Mr. Marcy was completely triumphant in his argument, and Koszta was remanded to the United States.

You will observe that Martin Koszta was not an American citizen; had only declared his intention to become such, and that his return to Europe was voluntary on his part. His case would not fall within the letter of either platform. The platforms speak only of citizens adopted and natives. In that correspondence the right of expatriation became established, and what was more important, possibly, that right was held to include the period between the settlement of the emigrant and his declaration of intention and the admission to citizenship. Mr. Marcy said that "the result is that Koszta acquired, while in the United States, their national character; that he retained that character when he was seized at Smyrna, and that he had a right to be respected as such while there by Austria and every other foreign power." That doctrine became established. Koszta was returned to the United States.

Under the authority in Koszta's case the European emigrant of whatever country is protected by the authority of the United States from the day of his settlement and declaration of his intention, having become "clothed with our national character." The courage of Capt. Ingraham and the learning and ability of Mr. Marcy not only restored Koszta to his liberty and to his rights, but established the same rights in favor of every emigrant to this country. The case gave to our country great position and influence among other nations. For his gallantry Congress voted Capt. Ingraham a medal. This was during the Democratic administration of Franklin Pierce.

M'SWEENEY.

In striking contrast is the case of McSweeney, for the facts of which I refer to the able statement and argument of Mr. Voorhees before the Senate in 1882. McSweeney was a citizen of the United States. He had lived in this country, in pursuit of legitimate trade, for more than a quarter of a century. With his family he visited Ireland. Without the charge of crime or the violation of law, he was seized by the officers of the British Government and cast into prison. This occurred on the 2d of June, 1881. For more than ten months his imprisonment was continued. During that period appeals were made on his behalf for his restoration and liberty. On the 16th of August there was received at our State department a letter from his wife, in which she says that "some four years ago I came with my family, on account of my husband's failing health, to reside temporarily in this country. I was aware that England claimed this island, but I was under the impression that Americans might venture to travel or reside abroad, protected by their flag; but in this I was mistaken."

It is not alleged that McSweeney had committed any crime or violated any law. He being an American citizen, he immediately forwarded his naturalization papers, together with a solemn protest against this British outrage, to the American minister at London. Mrs. McSweeney's communication and appeals were made to the Secretary of State direct while Mr. Blaine held that office, and when, as I suppose, he was in the discharge of many of the duties of President. That appeal was not answered, nor was the minister at London instructed to give it attention. The case received no attention at the State Department until Mr. Blaine had retired from office, which was, as I understand, in December following, four months after Mrs. McSweeney's appeal was received.

The duty in such a case is clearly declared by the laws of the United States, which provide that "whenever it is made known to the President that any citizen of the United States has been unjustly deprived of his liberty by or under the authority of any foreign Government, it shall be the duty of the President forthwith to demand of that Government the reason of such imprisonment, and if it appears to be wrongful and in violation of the rights of American citizenship, the President shall forthwith demand the release of such citizen." Was it not enough that Mr. Blaine was informed that an American citizen was confined in a British jail, and that he had been guilty of no violation of the law, and that no charge of violation of the law had been made against him? Could duty be plainer, or its neglect more flagrant? Had Marcy been the Secretary of State at the time, would McSweeney have languished in prison for ten months? Would his wife's letter have lain unnoticed in the State Department? Under Marcy American rights were vindicated. Under Blaine, they were neglected.

CLEVELAND.

Not long since I made the acquaintance of Governor Cleveland. I found him affable and courteous; clear and distinct in his views, and strong and direct in the expression of his purposes. He seemed to me as free from concealments and the arts of the demagogue as any man I know. As far as I could judge in a single conversation I thought him in a marked degree governed in his official life by his convictions of duty. You do not expect him to escape criticism upon his official life; that can hardly be the fortune of any candidate. Touching that I believe his motives have not been impugned, nor his honesty questioned. In respect to his private life, we will not accompany his defamers in their search for ground of accusation back of the overwhelming vindication by his neighbors, in three political contests of extraordinary brilliancy and success.

TO WIN VOTES

Of course the best way—the most effective on a small expenditure of time and money, is the placing of reliable Democratic documents, and especially newspapers with something in them attractive besides politics, in the hands of every curious and doubtful voter.

We invite the attention of Democratic committees and clubs to the reduced terms of THE WEEKLY POST for the campaign, from the present time including the number following the Presidential election. *Five* copies for $1 25; *ten* for $2; *twenty* for $3 80; *fifty* for $9.

Clubs and committees may order any larger number on these terms. The papers will be sent from the office post-paid to the names forwarded.

We claim THE WEEKLY POST to be the best campaign issue printed in this State or any other. It has a very large circulation now, but if Democrats were as active as they should be, the list would be increased many thousands within two weeks. The low terms at which the paper is offered barely covers the cost of the white paper.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL

JUDGE TOURGEE is said to have placed his every dollar, past, present and future, into his costly literary venture, the *Continent.*

DR. DAVID S. HART, of Stonington, is said to be the oldest school teacher in Connecticut, having been born in Middlebury in 1790.

CARDINAL NEWMAN, whose health a few weeks ago gave some anxiety to his friends and disciples, has quite regained his strength.

GENERAL SHERMAN acted as umpire in a baseball game the other day. This is a fresh illustration of the dauntless courage of the American soldier.

EX-SENATOR MCDONALD denies that he intends opening a law office in Washington, and says he expects to spend the rest of his life in Indiana.

GOVERNOR ROBIE, who is running for re-election in Maine, made a decided sensation in his latest speech by warmly advocating female suffrage.

COMMODORE KITTSON journeys by a special train from St Paul to Chicago whenever Johnston, his favorite horse, paces to beat his record of 2:10.

THERE is still enough of the old Tallapoosa left for "repairs," and Chandler and Roach are after her. If they can only get hold of the anchor or a hawse-hole they will build a ship to it for a sum not to exceed $500,000 and call it "repairs to the Tallapoosa."

A SCORCHER.

Carl Schurz Castigates the Massachusetts Senator Defending Blaine.

A Weak Defense of Mulligan Punctured, and the Tables Turned.

[The following letter from Hon. Carl Schurz is a very careful review of many of the misstatements made by Senator Hoar in his recent letter endeavoring to palliate Blaine's corrupt career in Congress:]

To Hon. George F. Hoar, United States Senator from Massachusetts:

SENATOR—In the newspapers I find a letter addressed by you to a friend, the principal object of which seems to be to discredit some of the statements made by me in a speech recently delivered at Brooklyn. You will pardon me for pointing out to you some serious mistakes into which your zeal for your friend, Mr. Blaine, seems to have betrayed you. Among them the following are the most important:

1. On June 29, 1869, Mr. Blaine, then Speaker of the House of Representatives, wrote to Mr. W. Fisher, thanking him for having admitted him (Speaker Blaine) to a participation in "the new railroad enterprise," the Little Rock road, and expressing a strong desire to have Mr. Caldwell also "dispose of a share of his interest" to him (Speaker Blaine), adding that he felt he would "not prove a deadhead in the enterprise," and "saw various channels in which he knew he could make himself useful."

Mr. Caldwell hesitated to comply with Speaker Blaine's wish. Thereupon, Mr. Blaine, three months afterward, on Oct. 4, wrote Mr. Fisher two letters, in which he related quite circumstantially how he (Speaking Blaine) had, without knowing it, and in a correct way, done the Little Rock road and Mr. Caldwell a great favor by an exercise of his power as Speaker. At the same time he reiterated his "anxious" request for the share of Mr. Caldwell's interest in the enterprise spoken of three months before, suggesting to Mr. Fisher to tell Mr. Caldwell about the "favor."

The question is what Speaker Blaine meant when he said that he would not be a deadhead in the enterprise, and that he saw various channels in which he knew he could make himself useful; and also what the object was of the letters of Oct. 4.

You say Speaker Blaine meant simply that he was acquainted with many capitalists, and had peculiar facilities for placing bonds. Does it not occur to you that, if Mr. Blaine had meant this, it would have been the most natural thing for him to say so? But he did not say so. He did say something else.

I expressed the opinion that Speaker Blaine meant to point to the exercise of his official power as the channel of his usefulness. I think this, for the simple reason that this was the thing, and the only thing, he did point at in two letters written on one day, requesting that Mr. Caldwell be told of it, and at the same time repeating his urgent demand for a share in Mr. Caldwell's interest.

On which side do we find the evidence, the only evidence there is? On yours or on mine?

2. You say this was after all a very innocent matter, for "it is one of the most gratifying things in life to a man charged with legislative duties to encounter a person to whom he has fairly rendered a service," and to mention it to him, and that it is the "acme of uncharitableness" to see anything wrong in it. Very well. Let me adopt one of your illustrations.

You meet an old soldier and say: "My old friend, I have worked to get you your pension, and did get it for you. It has given me great pleasure." This is virtuous and pleasant. But how would it be if you said: "My old friend, I got your pension for you, and now I want 20 per cent. of it?"

When the Speaker says to a railroad man: "I rendered you and your road in a perfectly proper way a great favor, and I am glad I did it." That is one thing. But when the Speaker says to the railroad man: "I did you such and such a service by the exercise of my power, and now I want you to give me

A VALUABLE INTEREST IN YOUR ENTERPRISE;

I know I am not going to be a deadhead in it, and I see various channels in which I can be useful!"—is not that quite another thing? But that is just what Mr. Blaine did.

3. You say it is not true that when Mr. Blaine read the Mulligan letters in the House, the order in which he read them tended to create the least difficulty in understanding them. What is the fact? He read those of October 4 first, and then one of July 2, and then the one of June 29, which contained the "deadhead" and the "channels of usefulness," thus just reversing the order of time and connection. Did he put the cart before the horse to make the thing intelligible?

4. You say that the charge of falsehood as to Mr. Blaine's solemn declaration before the House that the Little Rock road derived all its value from the State of Arkansas, and not from Congress, is unfounded. What are the facts? That Mr. Blaine made that statement with reference to use his own words, "to the question of propriety involved in a member of Congress helping an investment of this kind," you cannot deny. The object of the statement confessedly was to convey the impression that the House, over which Speaker Blaine presided, had no power over that land grant road or its interests and values, and that his owning or his asking for an interest in it while he was Speaker was a proper and harmless thing. Now, Mr Blaine knew perfectly well that the original grants were made nominally too States, but really for specified lines. So in this case. The original act of February, 1853, granted lands to Arkansas and Mississippi "to aid in the construction of a point upon the Mississippi river, opposite the mouth of the Ohio river, via Little Rock, to the Texas boundary, near Fulton, in Arkansas, with branches to Fort Smith and the Mississippi river." Mr. Blaine knew further that the very bill referred to in his two letters of October 4, by promoting the passage of which he had done Mr. Caldwell "a great favor," was "an act to extend the time for the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad company to complete the first section of 20 miles of said road," thus keeping the land grant for the benefit of that road alive by Congressional action beyond the time originally conditioned. He knew further that, in addition to this, Congress had in 1882 passed an act relieving the Little Rock road of certain restrictions concerning the sale of granted lands which had been imposed in 1869. And now, I ask you, Senator, whether, in the face of all these acts of Congressional legislation, Mr. Blaine's solemn statement before the House of Representatives, by which he tried to whitewash himself—that the company derived its life, franchise and value wholly from the State, and that "the Little Rock road derived all that it had from the State of Arkansas, and not from Congress," and that the company was "amenable and answerable to the State and not in any sense to Congress," was anything else than a deliberate, unblushing untruth, known by him to be such?

You also deny that when Mr. Blaine, on the same solemn occasion, declared he had never received any Fort Smith bonds, "except at precisely the same rate that others paid,"

HE SAID WHAT WAS NOT TRUE?

Again, what are the facts? Mr. Blaine's words before the House of Representatives were these: "In common with hundreds of other people in New England and other parts of the country I bought some of these bonds—not a very large amount, paying for them at precisely the same rate that others paid. I never heard, and do not believe, that the Little Rock Company ever parted with a bond to any person except at the regular price fixed for their sale. Instead of receiving bonds of the Little Rock and Fort Smith road as a gratuity, I never had one except at the regular market price." When Mr. Blaine said this to the House of Representatives on April 24, 1876, before the Mulligan papers became public, he knew, but the public did then not know, that he had received large quantities of bonds upon the following contract:

> BOSTON, Sept. 5, 1869.
>
> Whereas, I have this day entered into agreement with A. & P. Coburn, and sundry other parties residents in Maine, to deliver to them certain specified amounts of the common stock, preferred stock and first mortgage bonds of the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad company, upon said parties paying to me the aggregate sum of $130,000, which several agreements are witnessed by J. G. Blaine and delivered to said parties by said Blaine:
>
> Now this agreement witnesses, that upon the due fulfilment of the several contracts referred to, by the payment of the $130,000, and for other valuable considerations, the receipt of which is acknowledged, I hereby agree to deliver to J. G. Blaine, or order, as the same come into my hands as assignee of the contract for building the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad, the following securities, namely: Of the land bonds, 7 per cents, $130,000; of the first mortgage bonds, gold, 6s, $82,500. And these $130,000 of land bonds and $32,500 of first mortgage bonds thus agreed to be delivered by Warren Fisher, Jr., assignee, to the parties making the contracts, which parties, with the several amounts to be paid by each, are named in a memorandum on the next page of this sheet.
>
> And if is further agreed, that in the event of any one of said parties failing to pay the amount stipulated, then the amount of securities to be delivered to said Blaine under this agreement shall be reduced in the same proportion that the deficit of payment bears to the aggregate amount agreed to be paid
>
> WARREN FISHER, JR., Assignee.

That this contract was carried out appears from a memorandum in Mr. Blaine's own handwriting produced by Mr. Mulligan before the investigating committee in Mr. Blaine's presence without a word of objection from him as to its correctness.

And in the face of this contract, and of the fact that large quantities of Little Rock bonds went to Mr. Blaine, according to the memorandum, without any payment on his part, as a gratuity or commission for Little Rock securities passing to A. & P. Coburn and other parties from Mr. Fisher, Mr. Blaine had the hardihood to say that the "Little Rock company never parted with a bond to any one except at the regular price fixed for their sale," and that he himself "never had one at less than the regular market price."

In both these cases Mr. Blaine evidently said what was not true:

HE KNEW IT TO BE UNTRUE WHEN HE SAID IT, AND HE SAID IT

with the obvious intent to deceive the House of Representatives and the "44,000,000 of his countrymen," whom Mr. Blaine "took into his confidence." How do you call this? I know how you would have called it before Mr. Blaine's nomination, but that nomination seems to have had a strangely confusing effect upon party men's notions as to public morals. To call it "brilliant audacity in the handling of truth" may suit the vocabulary of the modern era better.

5. You say that I lay too much stress upon Mr. Blaine's energetic protest against "the prying into his private affairs;" that I forget the circumstances; that Mr. Blaine was then a candidate for the Presidency, that the inquiry was instituted by his Democratic opponents, etc. Do you mean to suggest that a public man in high station, whose official integrity is seriously questioned, should accept and facilitate investigation only by his party friends? You will certainly not deny that Mr. Blaine had strong friends upon that committee. But a public man of a high sense of honor, rather than submit to continued suspicion, will invite investigation by his opponents, not try to baffle it. Feeling himself innocent, he will throw wide open the doors of knowledge, the wider the better. He will not fear the appearance of suspicious circumstances, for he will be ready and eager to explain them. He will not increase and justify suspicion by concealment. Only the guilty will rest under suspicion because he fears exposure and conviction. The character of the things Mr. Blaine succeeded in covering up, we are left to infer from the character of those which came out against his remonstrance. You think George Washington would have raved with anger if his "private correspondence" had been inquired into by a committee of Tories? Neither you nor I know how that would have been. But of one thing I am very sure—in Washington's "private correspondence" nothing would have been found in the remotest degree resembling the Mulligan letters.

6. You say that Mr. Blaine's offenses have not been "condoned," but that he has been "triumphantly acquitted;" that this has been done by the Governor and Legislature of Maine sending him to the Senate, by his appointment to the Cabinet, and by his nomination for the Presidency. Let us see. Did these events in the least change the facts in Mr. Blaine's record? Can it be said after these events that Mr. Blaine did not write the Mulligan letters, that he did not make the false statements before the House, that he did not protest and struggle against inquiry into what he called his "private business?" Of course not. Did they change in any sense the character of those facts? Certainly not. What, then, did they effect? They showed only that some people when they bestowed public honors upon Mr. Blaine, either did not know those facts,

OR CHOSE TO OVERLOOK THEM

for party reasons, or regarded them as compatible with the standard, according to which, in their opinion, public honors should be bestowed. But does this relieve other people of their duty as citizens to form a conscientious judgment upon these same things, and to vote accordingly?

I wonder whether you would apply your triumphant acquittal rule with equal readiness to other cases. I am informed that your opinion of Gen. Butler has long been quite unfavorable. Gen. Butler was elected to the Governorship of Massachusetts two years ago. He has been nominated for the Presidency by Greenbackers and Anti-Monopolists. Did that change in any way the facts constituting his record? Did it change your opinion of those facts? Were that election and these nominations, in your opinion, a "triumphant acquittal?" The mere statement of the proposition is sufficient to show the absurdity of it.

As to Mr. Blaine's case, the generality of American citizens are now for the first time called upon to declare whether his public record is regarded by them as compatible with the standard according to which the American people are willing to bestow the highest honor and trust in this Republic. If the American people declare that it is, then our public men, great and small, will have learned that they may work in their "various channels of usefulness" to make themselves rich with the same spirit of enterprise and the same brilliant audacity in the handling of facts which they will have been taught to admire in the model set up for them, without fear of endangering their preferment to the highest places. What the consequent effects of this upon the future of the Republic are likely to be, I have endeavored to set forth in my Brooklyn speech. Of the effects which Mr. Blaine's mere nomination has already produced, your way of defending him furnishes, I regret to say, an instructive example.

7. You are greatly mistaken when you "take it for granted that what Mr. Schurz has not said in this speech against the personal honesty of Mr. Blaine is not worth saying." There are many more facts in Mr. Blaine's record which just begin to form the subject of popular discussion and which may in a most urgent manner call for your attention before the end of the campaign. I confined myself carefully to a few representative points which rested upon Mr. Blaine's own letters, speeches and oral testimony alone. Neither can I accept the compliment that my Brooklyn speech is an unusual exhibition of "clear and skillful statement." Whatever strength that speech possesses consists simply in the circumstance that it is the sober truth, plainly spoken. And just there is your trouble. Truly yours,

NEW YORK, August 22. C. SCHURZ.

THE REBELLIOUS MINERS.

The Cause of the Trouble Explained—Efforts to Drive Out the New Men.

The trouble between the Hocking Valley Coal Company and its striking miners is the outgrowth of an old and stubborn opposition on the part of the miners to any innovations upon the old methods and scale of prices. A special says: The Hocking mines are made up of veins of coal from nine to thirteen feet in thickness. Instead of working on their hands and knees or in a bent position, the miners stand upright in great chambers, whose upper walls can only be reached by ladders. But notwithstanding this advantage the Miners' Union has always insisted on a uniform scale of prices for the entire Sate, and the thick veins of coal in the Hocking Valley have benefited the miners, and not the operators or the public.

The Columbia and Hocking Valley Company is a strong corporation with several million dollars capital, and is closely associated with the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railroad Company. The thickness of the coal veins in the Hocking region makes it possible to introduce drills and other machinery, by the use of which one miner can do the work that has heretofore been done by two. Some three months ago the coal company determined to make the issue with their men, and work their mines by improved processes, let it cost what it might. They knew that the fight upon the part of their men against the innovation would be the bitterest and most determined ever seen in the Ohio coal fields, and made their preparations accordingly. The first move was to empty the mines. For this purpose a reduction was ordered from 70 to 60 cents a ton for mining. The result was as anticipated. The miners, drivers and everybody else went out on a strike. The men supposed it was to be a strike of the usual kind, and borrowed little trouble on account of it. Had they penetrated the purposes of the company and the magnitude of the issue, their course would have been different. The mines cleared, the company at once put in new machinery and set it safe in position before the move was understood by the strikers. Then green men were taken to the mines on special trains, guarded by Pinkerton police armed with Winchester rifles.

The first move of the miners was to drive out the Pinkerton men by legal measures. They were charged with usurping the duties of constables, but they evaded the charge by giving special bonds. Then the Company won to their side the "bank" bosses, without whose direction the green men could not do anything. As the deceived strikers who were out of the mines began to come to want, they saw that the mines could be run without them. Hardly had this startling truth dawned upon them, when the Company brought suits to eject them from their houses. The strikers saw that it was starvation or emigration, and became desperate. Then followed the assault on the renegade "bank" bosses on their way home from the mines, the stoning of the train loaded with imported laborers at Carbon Hill, the attack on the guards at Buchtel, and now this final organized appeal to violence by these men, who are goaded to madness by being driven from labor and home. They have a certain degree of sympathy, and all the more because they are fighting against the inevitable.

English Trade-Marks.

Mr. Edward Waters, Patent and Trade-marks office, 87 Bourke street, Melbourne, Australia, writes: "One of my household suffered with tooth-ache and rheumatism, and after trying numerous other remedies without relief, tried Jacobs Oil. It was rubbed on the cheek and plugged in the tooth, and well rubbed in for rheumatism. In both cases the cure was immediate and complete, and in neither case has the pain returned."

In some of the Southern camp-meetings, notices are posted up stating that "drummers and politicians will not be welcomed." And yet there are plenty of people who think that these useful classes of citizens are just the ones who need religion the most.

AYER'S AGUE CURE is the only remedy known which is certain to cure Fever and Ague permanently, by expelling the malarial poison which produces the disease. It does this surely, and leaves no ill effects upon the system. Nothing is so thoroughly depressing and discouraging as the periodical return of the alternate chills, fever and sweating, peculiar to this disease.

KING ALFONSO, of Spain, is a Freemason. He is also a Catholic. These two facts taken in conjunction, are exciting surprise at the Vatican, and the Pope is inquiring into the matter.

"Acted Like a Charm."

This is what Mrs. Mayer, of Baronne street, New Orleans, says of Brown's Iron Bitter. A "charm" works quietly, surely, promptly, thoroughly and with delightful effect. That is just the way this wonderful family medicine works on invalids who have been suffering the woes of liver complaint, dyspepsia and impoverished blood. Those who know its worth say it is a complete cure for dyspepsia, weakness, malaria, neuralgia, etc.

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THAT IRISH DEFECTION.

The admission is made by leading Republican papers that their great reliance for the election of BLAINE is the promised defection of the Irish vote. This in itself is a "pretty big come down," that the g. o. p. can only be saved by the votes of Irishmen. We have given the matter some attention, and it strikes us that the Irish defection from the ranks of the Democracy in 1884 will amount to about as much as in previous years. It will have no appreciable effect on the result. In tracing its existence and heft, it is a good deal like the fever and ague out West. None in this settlement, but awful bad some place else. The Republicans have corralled a few Irish politicians and officeholders, and they are made to do good service in passing and repassing before the public view, like the mimic armies of the stage. Their numbers are magnified by skillful advertising and the way they hop from one city to another. But this fact is not deterring the Democratic campaign managers from judicious and earnest efforts to ward off possible danger. Scores of Irish speakers will soon be on the stump in every locality that is threatened, and the special sham on which Irish votes are claimed for BLAINE will be thoroughly overhauled. So far in the canvass, the speeches most in demand are those of Senator VOORHEES and Congressman COLLINS of Boston, devoted to BLAINE's humiliating record when it was his bounden duty to intervene for the protection of Irish-American citizens.

We print in this issue some expressions from representative Irishmen, pointing out the absurdity of the claim their countrymen are likely to give BLAINE any support. General MARTIN T. MCMAHON, of New York, who is one of the best posted Irishmen in that locality, says that he finds a few Irishmen "who say they will not support Mr. CLEVELAND, but I think they are largely men who have some personal grievance." In this category we suppose Senator GRADY must be placed. CLEVELAND objected to his return to the New York Legislature because he was a mischief-maker, and GRADY naturally resented this action of the Governor. An address of BUTLER's in New York in 1866, when he denounced the Irish-American voters in the vilest language, is being used with terrible effect against the universal friend of the people "for his own purposes only." Judge WILLIAM H. KELLY, of New York, agrees with General MCMAHON, and says that the Irish in America have never held a high place in Mr. BLAINE's opinion, and that his love for them "is concurrent with his aspirations for the Presidency." But perhaps the strongest utterance in favor of the Democracy addressed to Irish hearts comes from the lips of Mrs. PARNELL. She says: "I most assuredly think that the Irishmen would best serve their interests by voting the Democratic ticket. I know that Mr. BLAINE did not look after the rights of American citizens of Irish birth locked up in British prisons. His record will repel Irish votes. The Democratic party has always been the friend of the foreign-born citizen." Mrs. PARNELL further declares that if her son, CHARLES STEWART PARNELL, the great Irish agitator, were a citizen here he would oppose BLAINE's election. "Richelieu" ROBINSON, the zealous Brooklyn Congressman, declares that in the matter of the suspects "BLAINE indorsed the British doctrine," and "sustained Mr. LOWELL's false doctrine in violation of the laws of the United States." DANIEL MCSWEENEY, whom BLAINE treated with contemptuous indifference while he was an inmate of a British prison—arrested without cause and released without trial—writes from Ireland to a friend in St. Louis that he cannot believe it possible any true Irishman will support BLAINE "in the face of the treatment received by Irish-Americans abroad during BLAINE's administration." Mr. MCSWEENEY will write an open letter on this subject addressed to the Irish people in America. His five months imprisonment in a British jail, without effective protest from BLAINE, and the latter's contemptuous refusal to even answer the written appeals of MCSWEENEY's wife, will make him a most effective witness.

There can be no question that the Home Rule instincts of the Irish race, with BLAINE's disgraceful record as Secretary of State, compared with CLEVELAND's manly utterances, will maintain Irish fidelity to the Democracy.

GOVERNMENT officials connected with the Geological Survey have received the following extraordinary document:

> HEADQUARTERS FINANCE COMMITTEE,
> WASHINGTON, D. C., August 20, 1884.
>
> DEAR SIR: As we have not yet had the pleasure of hearing from you, we are obliged to infer that your interest in the success of the grand old Republican party is not such as is becoming to a beneficiary of this Government; and a further silence on your part will be understood as equivalent to an expressed wish to resign your clerkship on or before March 4 next. Hoping for a satisfactory explanation, I am, for the committee, yours reproachfully,
>
> GREEN B. RAUM.

"The gentleman who received the above," says the New York *Evening Post*, "and who forwarded it to us is a strong BLAINE Republican, and writes that up to the time of receiving this he 'had intended forwarding a voluntary contribution of $100 for Republican campaign funds, but this shuts me up. I never yet did anything under threats.'" The recipient of the missive should remember that JONES and RAUM are in sore need of funds. The g. o. p. is in a bad way. It's out of boodle.

THE meeting of Irish Democrats in New York city on Thursday night, to indorse CLEVELAND and HENDRICKS, was one of the largest political gatherings ever convened in the metropolis. The great Academy of Music was jammed, and the most distinguished Irish-Americans of New York and other States were there in great numbers. Congressmen, judges, leading lawyers and veteran Irish soldiers crowded the stage. EUGENE KELLEY, who heads the State electoral ticket, presided, and among the speakers were Senator JONES, of Florida; PATRICK A. COLLINS, of Massachusetts; General THOMAS FRANCIS BOURKE and others. The meeting lasted until a late hour, and so far as New York City is concerned, settled the question of the absurdity of BLAINE's alleged Irish strength. Mrs. PARNELL, the mother of the Irish agitator, appeared in the meeting during one of the speeches, and had a rapturous reception. The Republican papers will be ready with their old abuse of the Irish in a few weeks. Just as soon as the Blaineites find they cannot use the Irish, then the vials of ridicule and wrath will be opened.

A LIE NAILED.

The statement of that chronic slanderer and libeler, the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, referred to in the annexed communication, is so effectually disposed of by Chairman BRENNEN's note that it merits no other notice at our hands. If any one desires information as to the greed and rapacity with which the *Gazette* goes for partisan boodle and official pickings he need only make inquiry of the first well informed Republican he meets. The emphatic contradiction of the *Gazette's* lie is as follows:

> PITTSBURGH, August 29, 1884.
>
> *To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post:*
>
> In the *Commercial Gazette* of the 29th inst., there appears an article headed: "Hopkins not bribed—THE POST said to have gotten the whole boodle."
>
> This whole matter is without foundation in truth.
>
> Mr. Hopkins was not tempted or bribed to run for Congress by me, and THE POST was not promised or paid $800 or any other sum for its support of Mr. Hopkins or the Democratic ticket by me, or any other person for me.
>
> Yours truly, W. J. BRENNEN,
> Chairman Democratic County Committee of Allegheny.

A STUDY OF MR. BLAINE.

JAMES A. MCMASTER, editor and owner of the New York *Freeman's Journal*, has been making JAMES G. BLAINE's "religious character" a study, and he declares that he knows whereof he speaks. Mr. MCMASTER is not specially friendly to CLEVELAND, and is a great sympathizer with the alleged grievances of JOHN KELLY, but he can't stand BLAINE. His conclusions are pointedly put and will be read with interest. He says:

> There is not a prominent man in the United States whom we have never seen, of whom we have a more complete measure, morally, intellectually, politically, than we have of James Gillespie Blaine. We do not care to tell the wealth of our resources of information: but here is the summary:
>
> Were James Gillespie Blaine to be fully persuaded that it would advance his present, and future, political prospects, we believe he would cheerfully come to New York, plead his mother's early Catholic instructions—that he has totally forgotten—ask to be permitted—(which he would not be—) to put on the becoming vestments, and swing a censer, with burning incense, at Archbishop Corrigan's high mass, in the New York Cathedral, on the next day of special observance.
>
> And, if with the same full persuasion of present and future political advantage, he would be equally ready to attend the most wild Methodist campmeeting, and, before all, pray and howl that the country may be delivered from the Pope, and the Papist!
>
> Or, if with the same convictions of advantage, politically—for the remaining years of his dishonored and wretched mortal existence—he would be ready to come to Brooklyn, and, on the stage of the Academy of Music, clasp hands with the charlatan infidel, Bob Ingersoll.

This tender tribute to the vigorous versatility of virtue and to the fine flexibility of faith of Mr. BLAINE, from a leading Catholic authority, will not receive that publicity in the BLAINE journals, despite their effort to coddle the Irish and the Catholic vote, to which it is entitled. Still it will be read. It is one of the gems of the campaign. We have heard the same opinion of Mr. BLAINE from gentlemen on both sides of the political household, who know him well. It does not differ materially from the estimate of Congressman POUND, of Wisconsin.

MR. CAMERON'S CANDIDACY.

It is said that Mr. CAMERON has been setting up the candidates in the Senatorial and Legislative districts with a view single to his own re-election to the Senate of the United States. This is so characteristic that it is highly credible. If successful it speaks but poorly for the independence or wisdom of the Republicans of Pennsylvania. It is true, Mr. CAMERON, in the past, has been no dead-head in political management from the standpoint of stratagems and spoils. But in the impending revolution of politics it is not easy to perceive in what channels he can be useful to anybody. In the improbable event of the election of Mr. BLAINE, Mr. CAMERON can hardly expect to have all his bargains and sales ratified and approved, and his promises made good by the new administration. Mr. BLAINE and Mr. CAMERON are not DAVID and JONATHAN, neither does their love for each other surpass that of woman. Mr. BLAINE will not owe Mr. CAMERON anything, except some old scores, anent the Presidential nominations of '76, '80 and '84. How Mr. BLAINE will discharge these old scores may be inferred from the manner in which he bounced an infinitely greater man than Mr. CAMERON, the great and gifted Senator from New York, during his management of the GARFIELD administration, which must always remain as an "awful example" of political vengeance. Mr. CAMERON without patronage is nothing. Patronage eliminated he has no personal following. He has neither the intellectual nor moral qualities to be a leader. Since he succeeded his father what has he ever done in the Senate or elsewhere of any advantage to the people of the State or nation? Can the people of Pennsylvania point with pride to a single act of his that redounds to their advantage or glory? Not one. He has been merely a shrewd dispenser of spoils where they would do the most good to Mr. CAMERON. A mere office broker—no more. Without these he sinks into insignificance. Are the shrewd Republican managers of Pennsylvania going to sacrifice themselves and all hope of the possession of the good things of the earth in the shape of federal offices for the incapable CAMERON? We think not. If we are mistaken it will be because gratitude for past favors is a stronger sentiment among these unsentimental politicians than hope of future rewards—which, however, admirable in itself, is not "practical politics." The leopard may change his spots and the Ethiopian his skin, but your Republican politician will to his own self be true, and secure a good thing for himself if he can without regard to sentimental gratitude. It is possible, however, that the sly old fox SIMON may patch up a truce with BLAINE and be solid in the future as in the past. How then will it be with the BAYNES, the STEWARTS, the GROWS, et al., of the independent wing. Are they to be sold out after all their prodigious and successful work for BLAINE against CAMERONS and all comers? It is a suggestion worthy of consideration. Will they abandon their dearly won vantage ground, and with object and vile servility again tamely submit to a renewal of the hated CAMERON domination, merely because old SIMON points up on wiggle waggles. If so all the heroics of the BAYNES and STEWARTS of the last few years degenerates into a very broad farce—a most lame and impotent conclusion. But it is the experience of the world that our idols become very common clay, and it has been said that every man has his price. Mr. STEWART, it is said, has become reconciled—say to the Governorship, by permission of CAMERON—but what is to become of Mr. BAYNE? There will not be two vacancies in the Senate, unless the present nonentity could be induced to resign and make a place for Mr. BAYNE, and thus restore peace, harmony and spoils.

Something must be done.

BLAINE'S DESERTION OF THE IRISH SUSPECTS.

The concluding letter Mr. WM. H. HURLBERT has printed in the New York *Herald*, dissecting the timid and vacillatory course of Mr. BLAINE toward the Irish suspects, is the most powerful of the series, and presents some facts of an interesting and novel character relative to the prompt and effective action of Secretary FRELINGHUYSEN, who succeeded to the State Department on the dismissal of Mr. BLAINE by President ARTHUR. Describing the operations of the Coercion law, which Mr. BLAINE three months after its passage confessed he had never read, Mr. HURLBERT says:

> From the 13th of October, 1881, Chief Secretary Forster swept Ireland right and left with his police. Suspects were picked up all over Ireland, with no care for evidence of any guilt, and, thanks to Mr Blaine and Mr. Lowell, with no concern about their nationality. Indeed, a contemporary chronicler tells us that a particularly natty hat or coat sufficed anywhere in Ireland to point out the wearer to Mr. Forster's police as a returned American who ought without delay to be impounded. Naturally Mr. Lowell made no further sign about the Boytons, the Walshs, the McEnerys, the O'Mahoneys, who had been seized and locked up four, five or six months before.

Just before he left the State Department Mr. BLAINE, who had left Lord GRANVILLE quite undisturbed about the American "suspects" from August to December, 1881, was moved by the friends of Mr. DENNIS H. O'CONNOR, an American citizen of Maryland, to request information as to the arrest "without cause" of Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. LOWELL made the usual sort of application to Lord GRANVILLE on December 23, 1881. The usual result followed. Lord GRANVILLE on February 2, 1882, replying that the Lord Lieutenant regretted that he could not "order the prisoner's release at present." Here is what Secretary BLAINE wrote to the brother of O'CONNOR, who had appealed in vain to Minister LOWELL:

> The case of your brother must take the same course as those which have preceded it. * * * I must remind you that the act of Parliament under which Mr. O'Connor is held is a law of Great Britain, and it is an elementary principle of public law that in such case the Government of that country in the exercise of its varied functions—judicial and executive—administers and interprets the law in question. The right of every Government in this respect is absolute and sovereign.

It was the case of MCSWEENEY, however, that induced a change in the policy of our Government, *after* President ARTHUR had dismissed BLAINE. VOORHEES, RANDALL and other Democrats brought it up in Congress. Great meetings were held in all the large cities. Secretary FRELINGHUYSEN called Minister LOWELL to "use all diligence" in pressing the cases of MCSWEENEY and HART. Mr. HURLBURT narrates what ensued.

Mr. Lowell on the fourth of March sent to Mr. Frelinghuysen a dispatch of the sort which had always sufficed to appease the patriotic ardor of Mr. Blaine. He had been "distinctly assured" in July, 1881, by the British authorities "that McSweeney could not be discharged from custody, his conduct having brought him under the statute." As to Hart "the Vice Consul at Queenstown was told by the inspector of police" that "Hart was a dangerous, good for nothing, troublesome character, who was perhaps involved in more serious matters than those which led to his arrest!"

To this precious testimony of an "inspector of police" Mr. Lowell bowed at once as decisive of the question of Hart's rights to release or to an examination. But this was not all.

Mr. Lowell thus concluded his dispatch: "*Mr. Lowell adds his belief that both of the prisoners are no more innocent than the majority of those under arrest.*"

It may surprise Mr. Lowell—it will hardly surprise any other American—that Mr. Frelinghuysen's first impulse on receiving this extraordinary reply, upon which I forbear to comment, was to order Mr. Lowell instantly by cable to demand the immediate release or immediate trial of all American citizens then lying in Irish prisons.

On reflection, however, Mr. Frelinghuysen, wishing to be strictly just and diplomatic and having made a study of the Coercion act, of which, after some trouble, a copy had been found laid away out of sight and out of mind by Mr. Blaine in the department, directed the Assistant Secretary to send the following careful dispatch covering the cases of persons as to whose citizenship the department had been fully informed. The unfortunate Mr. Boyton could not be included, Mr. Blaine having solemnly reported to the President that Mr. Boyton was not a citizen.

> MARCH 5, 1882.
>
> "LOWELL, Minister, London:
>
> "Referring to the cases of O'Connor, Hart, McSweeney, Walsh, McEnery and D'Alton, American citizens imprisoned in Ireland, say to Lord Granville that, without discussing whether the provisions of the Force act can be applied to American citizens, the President hopes that the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland will be instructed to exercise the powers intrusted to him by the first section to order early trials in their (and all other) cases in which Americans may be arrested."

There was no mistaking the ring of this dispatch. Mr. Lowell had received his orders, and Lord Granville saw that the business of protecting Americans in Ireland passed into the hands of men who knew how to deal with that business.

Lord Granville replied the very same day to Mr. Lowell: "The matter will receive the immediate attention of Her Majesty's Government."

No question here of "referring" the matter to the proper department of her Majesty's Government." That would do for Mr. Lowell and Mr. Blaine. That would not do for Mr. Frelinghuysen.

* * When the foreign office brought this matter before Her Majesty's Government, Mr. Forster, who saw in it the handwriting on the wall dooming his whole system of coercion to a speedy downwall, at once and point blank refused to allow the Lord Lieutenant to be instructed, as courtesy and justice to the American Government required that he should be instructed.

Shortly after Mr. Forster's refusal to comply with the request of the United States six of the American "suspects" were liberated, among the number being poor Mr. Boynton, of whom the London *Times* took pains to state that he was liberated "on account of ill-health." No wonder the poor man should have been in "ill-health." Imprisoned for a year, assured by Mr. Lowell and Mr. Blaine that he was not an American citizen, and yet thrown good naturedly out of prison by the British Government as a sop to appease the angry Government of the United States, Mr. Boynton who had served in the Union army, must have been somewhat at a loss where to look for a country!

On the 17th of April, 1882, it was announced in England that the last four American "suspects" in Irish prisons had been offered their liberty if they would agree to leave Ireland. This they very properly refused to do.

Weary of this trifling, the administration of President Arthur thereupon took an unusual but, as the event showed, a most judicious step. It called in the help of an American statesman, an ex-Governor of New York and ex-Secretary of State, of whom the British Government knew that any representations made by him must be counted with as the absolute expression of the public feeling they embodied. Mr. Hamilton Fish, being then in Washington, was invited to send, and did send, a cable message to an eminent British public man to the effect that unless the American "suspects" still in Irish prisons were immediately released or immediately put upon their trial the relations between the governments of Great Britain and the United States would be "*very seriously strained.*" This message was at once laid before the British Government and brought things to an issue. A rumor got about in London that Mr. Lowell had been ordered peremptorily to demand the immediate trial or release of the American suspects. Sir Charles Dilke, on being questioned in the House of Commons admitted that the American suspects in prison had been offered their liberty on certain conditions, but said that he knew nothing of the alleged demand by Mr. Lowell for their immediate trial or release. Within a few days the last of the American suspects were set free unconditionally.

The condition that they should leave Ireland, which the *Gazette* has been arguing was proper and reasonable, was not even insisted on by the British Government. The "suspects" were more tenacious of their rights as American citizens than Mr. BLAINE.

American citizens of Irish birth should take notice of the important results that followed the prompt action of Mr. BLAINE's successor in the State Department. Not only were the Americans released, but "Buckshot" FORSTER saw that the end had come for him in Ireland, and for the Coercion act, which during a year he had been executing alike upon Americans and Irishmen. FORSTER resigned; then followed a general jail delivery of Irish prisoners, and the Coercion act broke down. We quote Mr. HURLBERT on this important and interesting point:

> With this the whole fabric of Mr. Forster's coercion system in Ireland necessarily gave way. As soon as the British Government began to understand that a real crisis was at hand with the Washington Government in regard to the Irish-American suspects it had begun to negotiate with its own subjects imprisoned under similar conditions. Mr. Parnell had been released for a week on April the 11th to attend the funeral of a relative in Paris. Before he returned to prison Mr. Dillon, Mr. O'Kelly and he were all offered their liberty if they would be so good as to help the Government out of the ditch into which it was drifting by consenting to a sham exile of a few weeks, or even a few days, on the continent of Europe. This they contemptuously refused to do. On the 2d of May Lord Salisbury wrung from the Government some startling admissions in the House of Lords to the effect that Earl Cowper had already resigned the Viceroyalty of Ireland, and that Earl Spencer stood ready to take his place: that Mr. Parnell and his companions, like the last of the American suspects, were about to be liberated unconditionally, and that the cases of all the suspects in Ireland were about to be submitted to examination. Two days afterward the Government announced that the popular leader of the land movement, Michael Davitt, was about to be unconditionally released. The triumph of the Land League over Chief Secretary Forster and his system was complete. There was nothing left for Mr. Forster but to resign. Indignant at the position to which he had been brought, Mr. Forster, in his place in Parliament, made an ingenious effort to explain the collapse of his administration in Ireland by imputing to the Premier a bargain, which he called the Treaty of Kilmainham, between the Government and the three imprisoned Irish members—Mr. Parnell, Mr. Dillon and Mr. O'Kelly. The existence of any such treaty was repudiated with equal emphasis by the three Irish members and by Mr. Gladstone.
>
> "There was no bargain," said the Premier, "no arrangements, no negotiations, for nothing has been asked and nothing taken."

No more instructive commentary on the iniquitous fruits to the BLAINE policy could be made than this simple fact that Mr. BLAINE's dismissal from the State Department and Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN's reversal of the BLAINE policy were almost at once followed by the retirement of "Buckshot" FORSTER from Ireland, the general release of the Irishmen he had imprisoned and the total break down of the Coercion act. Invested with responsibility and power, Mr. BLAINE little cared for the rights of American citizens in foreign countries. He would not even acknoweldge the touching appeal made to him by the wives and daughters of the imprisoned suspects. MCSWEENEY declares this in his letter from Dundalk jail. Yet Mr. BLAINE, out of power and seeking votes, now hypocritically pretends to be the only friend and defender of American citizenship. The warning of Mrs. PARNELL he is not to be trusted is vindicated by the history of BLAINE's career in the State Department.

IT is to be feared that Rev. N. B. THOMPSON, D. D., of New York city, will not commend himself to the offal-eaters of the BLAINE press and of the BLAINE pulpit. In his pulpit, on Sunday night, he denounced that raking in moral muck heaps for weapons of political offense, which has been practiced on the BLAINE side in this campaign; and he was especially severe in his strictures upon those members of his own profession who have been guilty of such iniquity. His words on this head are too apt, and set forth the ethics of the matter too clearly to need comment:

> "It has been published far and wide that certain men in the Christian pulpit are responsible for this great political slander," said he. "How far this is true I am not prepared to state, but this I do say most fearlessly—the man who holds up an indecency, who fondles the possible cause for slander, who becomes a vehicle or vessel for such contents, who fishes out of the crooked past such a thing, possibly true, needs to look well to his own record, for as a rule, it is low nature, grappling amid low natures. And not only so, but I say this also, though I stand alone in it, such men dishonor the pulpit, if they be therein, and have yet to learn the earliest rudiments of Christ's teaching."

In printing these words the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, a Republican journal, does itself credit by saying: "We have ourselves refrained from making use of such weapons, and condemned their use in others, and, convinced as we are of the necessity for frowning such practices down, we are heartily glad of aid from the pulpit, the more because some of the worst offenders have been clergymen."

THE BLAINE canvass contains a good many curious and interesting things, but none more so than one which is now daily exciting more and more attention, viz.: the failure of the organs to attack MULLIGAN. Everybody else who has assailed or damaged BLAINE receives a shower of abuse, but one may search the BLAINE newspapers in vain for a word against the man who is really the fountain of all the BLAINE woes, the terrible witness who pursued him almost to his ruin eight years ago. It is true that MULLIGAN's character is unimpeachable. He is a man of the highest standing in business circles in Boston, whose veracity nobody who knows him thinks of questioning; but then this has not saved any other enemy of BLAINE's from plenty of abuse and depreciation. What is it which saves MULLIGAN? people are now asking. The answer is that MULLIGAN knows more than he has ever told, and has more BLAINE letters than he has yet produced. Accordingly he is not a man to be lightly irritated, and he makes no secret of the fact that he will not allow himself to be assailed with impunity. During the next two months he will be a "shape of dread" in the BLAINE canvass. Every BLAINE blatherskite feels a cold shiver run through him when he hears that MULLIGAN is arranging his papers, or that MULLIGAN is out of temper.

THE Indianapolis *Sentinel* gives out the strongest kind of intimation that the suit against it for libel will never be prosecuted to trial. It remarks:

> He will not come to Indiana to prosecute the *Sentinel*. His alleged purpose to do so is but the continuation of the original bluff, which was made to secure political advantage. Blaine possesses millions of dollars to the *Sentinel's* thousands. But for all that the *Sentinel* will, if need be to emphasize the earnestness with which it has entered into the fight, and its contempt for Blaine and his political and business methods, cheerfully furnish him with transportation to Indianapolis and return if he will come and put into execution what he threatened in his buncombe telegram to his Indiana lieutenant. Do not stand upon the order of your coming, but come at once.

THE Washington *Sunday Gazette*, a Republican paper, wants "BLAINE to withdraw in favor of LOGAN." It finds that Mr. BLAINE "does not unite all sections;" that his record is not "invulnerable;" that he is not "a favorite with the workingmen;" that "he is not "one on whom the Independents can rally;" that he has "antagonized the liquor interests," and *mirabile dictu*, also "the Prohibition elements;" that his candidacy has "excited a religious controversy," and is offensive both to "the Germans and Irish." This is significant as a straw, but it shows the mind of Republicans rather than the intention of BLAINE.

"Aunty, do your cows give much milk?" "Dat dey do, marster. Dat gemmen dat sent Day's Cow Powder here, is de best fren you got." Price twenty-five cents per package of one pound, full weight.

MANY LIVES LOST

By the Burning of a Circus Car Near Greeley, Col.

The Screams of the Unfortunates Heartrending.

DENVER, COL., August 29.—The burning of a circus car, nine miles north of Greeley was attended with indescribable horrors. The burned car was next to the engine in a train of seventeen cars, containing Ortons Anglo-American circus, which left Fort Collins about midnight for Golden over the Greeley, Salt Lake and Pacific road. The train was nearing Windsor, a small station near Greeley, running about twenty-five miles per hour. When the engineer, Collepriest, discovered the car on fire he reversed the engine and threw open the whistle valve. There were sixty men in the car, arranged in three tiers of berths on either side. The forward side of door was closed and the men in the bunks sleeping against it. The rear side of the door was also closed, and the men who awoke discovered the lower unoccupied berth next to it containing rubbish, on fire, filling the car with smoke and shutting off escape in that direction. The only means of egress was through a small window between the car and engine. John Pine, of Edgerton, Wis., and Elmer Millet, of Iowa, crawled through the opening and tried to pass in water from the engine tank. Owing to suffocating gases it was difficult to arouse the sleepers. Some were kicked and bruised in a shocking manner and pitched out of the window. The screams of those unable to get through the blockaded aperture were terrifying. The wild glare of the flames that lit up the burning car, showed the victims outside, who, writhing in agony on cactus beds, caused the wild beasts in the adjoining car to become frantic with terror, making the scene appalling. The performers, who occupied the rear cars, gazed with white faces on the awful spectacle. In the midst of the confusion, two or three heroic souls appeared equal to the occasion and bravely cut their way to their companions, to find them already in the agony of death. Albert Lake, in charge of the animals, and his friend Kent, walked over the cactus in their barefeet, pouring buckets of oil on the blistered unfortunates and wrapped them in blankets. An old Pacific coast sailor named McDonald, formerly of Forepaugh's show, was terribly burned, the flesh hanging in shreds. The heartrending cries of the men on the prairie, the smothered appeals of the dying within the car, the roar of the flames and howling of animals made a scene terrible beyond description. The odor of roasting flesh and the distant cry of coyotes added to the general horror of the scene. The voices of the dying grew fainter and soon ceased. Meantime the engine had gone to Greeley for assistance, returning with Dr. Jesse Hawes, President of the State Medical Association. Many of the rescued, on being pulled through the small window, had limbs broken and joints dislocated. Hands and feet were found burned off, roasted trunks of bodies found one place, legs in another, and piles of roasted and shriveled carcasses pulled out of the ruins. At daylight a flat car carried the charred bodies into Greeley for interment. The County Commissioners buried the remains in a huge coffin seven feet wide and ten feet long in Greeley cemetery. Rev. M. Reed, of the Presbyterin church, conducted the funeral services. The Coroner empanelled a jury who was unable to lern the cause of the fire or any important facts, as the managers with the remainder of company, left immediately for Golden to fill the afternoon engagement. It is impossible to get complete list of dead as many were engaged but a day or two and names unknown. The names of the dead as far as learned are as follows:

A RIVER DISASTER.

The Steamer Belmont Goes Down and Fifteen Persons Drowned.

EVANSVILLE, IND., August 29.—The loss of the transfer steamer Belmont and drowning of ten to fifteen persons is confirmed. The hurricane this forenoon capsized the boat at Stanley's landing, three miles above Henderson, turning her completely over. She was going to Henderson with a barge and a train containing passengers of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, when the boat separated from the barge. All on the latter were saved and all on boat except four or five were lost. Amongst the lost are: Captain John Smith, E. C. Roach and son, a prominent merchant of Evansville; Miss Laura Lyon and sister, Sallie Bryant, (teacher here), and mother; also Mr. Woodtree, of Henderson, and a lady and babe, with a satchel with a card on it marked "Miss Hattie Murray, Brookfield, Ala." The bodies of the three latter were found. The boat is a total loss, with $15,000 marine insurance. The telegraph and telephone to Henderson are broken.

One of the survivors says that the passengers on the boat were terror stricken some time before the accident occurred, and when the boat actually capsized it was all confusion. The circumstances were such that those who remained on barges saw the boat sink with all on board without being able to assist them. The boat lies in fourteen feet of water and will be a total loss. It was built in Pittsburgh three years ago at a cost of $22,000. When the ropes broke the wind drove the barge ashore.

SAID the Nurse to the Doctor: "Sure sir, I only know of one good medicine for the Baby, and that is Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup."

—One of the Long Branch young men buys a new cane every morning. He never carries the same one two days. The sensation of a fresh and different cane end to handle and nibble daily might not be exciting to a coarse, rude organism, but to the gentle dude it is quite satisfactory.

DR. BULL'S BABY SYRUP

Facilitates Teething, regulates the Bowels, relieves Griping and Wind Colic and is a most certain Remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhœa and Summer Complaints. For Sale by all Druggists.—Price 25 cents.

BEWARE OF DANGEROUS IMITATIONS.

An Efficient Remedy

In all cases of Bronchial and Pulmonary Affections is AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. As such it is recognized and prescribed by the medical profession, and in many thousands of families, for the past forty years, it has been regarded as an invaluable household remedy. It is a preparation that only requires to be taken in very small quantities, and a few doses of it administered in the early stages of a cold or cough will effect a speedy cure, and may, very possibly, save life. There is no doubt whatever that

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Has preserved the lives of great numbers of persons, by arresting the development of Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pulmonary Consumption, and by the cure of those dangerous maladies. It should be kept ready for use in every family where there are children, as it is a medicine far superior to all others in the treatment of Croup, the alleviation of Whooping Cough, and the cure of Colds and Influenza, ailments peculiarly incidental to childhood and youth. Promptitude in dealing with all diseases of this class is of the utmost importance. The loss of a single day may, in many cases, entail fatal consequences. Do not waste precious time in experimenting with medicines of doubtful efficacy, while the malady is constantly gaining a deeper hold, but take at once the speediest and most certain to cure,

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

GAIN
Health and Happiness.

How? DO AS OTHERS HAVE DONE.

Are your Kidneys disordered?
"Kidney Wort brought me from my grave, as it were, after I had been given up by 13 best doctors in Detroit." M. W. Deveraux, Mechanic, Ionia, Mich.

Are your nerves weak?
"Kidney Wort cured me from nervous weakness &c., after I was not expected to live."—Mrs. M. M. B. Goodwin, Ed. Christian Monitor Cleveland, O.

Have you Bright's Disease?
"Kidney Wort cured me when my water was just like chalk and then like blood." Frank Wilson, Peabody, Mass.

Suffering from Diabetes?
"Kidney-Wort is the most successful remedy I have ever used. Gives almost immediate relief." Dr. Phillip C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt.

Have you Liver Complaint?
"Kidney-Wort cured me of chronic Liver Diseases after I prayed to die." Henry Ward, late Col. 69th Nat. Guard, N. Y.

Is your Back lame and aching?
"Kidney-Wort, (1 bottle) cured me when I was so lame I had to roll out of bed." C. M. Tallmage, Milwaukee, Wis.

Have you Kidney Disease?
"Kidney-Wort made me sound in liver and kidneys after years of unsuccessful doctoring. Its worth $10 a box."—Sam'l Hodges, Williamstown, West Va.

Are you Constipated?
"Kidney-Wort causes easy evacuations and cured me after 16 years use of other medicines." Nelson Fairchild, St. Albans, Vt.

Have you Malaria?
"Kidney-Wort has done better than any other remedy I have ever used in my practice." Dr. R. K. Clark, South Hero, Vt.

Are you Bilious?
"Kidney-Wort has done me more good than any other remedy I have ever taken." Mrs. J. T. Galloway, Elk Flat, Oregon.

Are you tormented with Piles?
"Kidney-Wort permanently cured me of bleeding piles. Dr. W. C. Kline recommended it to me." Geo. H. Horst, Cashier M. Bank, Myerstown, Pa.

Are you Rheumatism racked?
"Kidney-Wort cured me, after I was given up to die by physicians and I had suffered thirty years." Elbridge Malcolm, West Bath, Maine.

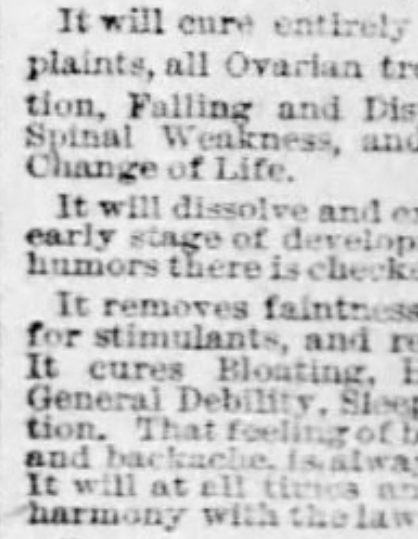
Ladies, are you suffering?
"Kidney-Wort cured me of peculiar troubles of several years standing. Many friends use and praise it." Mrs. H. Lamoreaux, Isle La Motte, Vt.

If you would Banish Disease and gain Health, Take

KIDNEY-WORT
THE BLOOD CLEANSER.

RUPTURE CURED.

Thousands have been cured where others fail by Dr. Dunshee's method. Ease is at once obtained under our treatment. The following citizens are of the great number cured: John Fullerton, Tobacconist, 332 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., after thirty years' suffering; Wm. H. Gilmore, Webster, Westmoreland county, Pa., after twenty-two years' suffering. Also, all instruments for deformities made to order and accurately fitted. DR. DUNSHEE. Offices Nos. 2 and 4 Sixth street (Morgan building), near Suspension bridge, Pittsburgh. Mrs. Dunshee has charge of the Ladies' Department. Private room for fitting open day and evening.
mr1-1yW—nR



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
Vegetable Compound
IS A POSITIVE CURE
For Female Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the Female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex, this Compound is unsurpassed. Price $1.00. Six bottles for $5.00.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents a box at all druggists.

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CARPETS.
INGRAINS, BRUSSELS, MOQUETTES AND WILTONS.

ELEGANT DRUGGETS,
Ingrain, Woven and Felt, every size.

SPLENDID SMYRNA CARPETS, RUGS AND MATS, FROM $2 00 TO $50 00.
YEDDO AND PERSIAN RUGS FROM $10 60 TO $25 00

SUPERIOR WINDOW SHADES
And Fancy Hollands, Dado Shades, from 6 to 8 feet long.

Choice Ottomans, Foot Rests, Hassocks and Blacking Cases.
Excellent Styles of Kirkcaldy, Linoleum and Domestic Lignum.
Unsurpassed Carpet Sweeper, the "Aurora." Price, $3 00.

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39 FIFTH AVE., PITTSBURGH.
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WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON COLLEGE,
WASHINGTON, PA.

Eighty-Third Year begins September 17, 1884. Instruction given in Classical and Scientific Courses. *Students Prepared for College Classes in a Preparatory Department* conducted by the College Faculty. For information, apply to
JAMES D. MOFFAT, D. D., Pres't.
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ASK PAPA.

Oh, woman, gentler of the sexes,
Your conduct manly mortal vexes,
And woefully his heart perplexes—
This you know:
For should he kneel in supplication,
Asking your heart's capitulation,
You look about in consternation,
Murm'ring "No."

Yet this for months you've been expecting,
Daily this same scene reflecting,
Without the least thought of rejecting
Should he ask;
But now that he is in your power,
You trifle with him half an hour,
And in him frightened glances shower
Through a mask.

And when at last, 'midst gentle chiding,
You smile through blushes—vain the hiding
And ponder, as if still deciding—
Rogue you are;
He knows the answer you're concealing
To him your eyes are all-revealing,
And you'll answer, double darling,
"Ask papa."

BONNER'S STABLES.

The Expensive Medicine Perscribed by His Physician—His Purchases Since 1856.

(N. Y. Herald.)

The announcement that Robert Bonner has had a price named to him for the famous trotter Jay-Eye-See will be an apt supplement to the information concerning the $40,000 purchase of Maud S. "I shall drive Maud S. with Rarus," said Mr. Robert Bonner, as he patted the beautiful mare upon her flank, and returned the look of confidence with which this exquisite piece of mechanism and fire regarded her new owner.

"It is understood that you are negotiating for the purchase of Jay-Eye-See. If you were to purchase that horse would you trot the two together?"

"Certainly not," replied the proprietor of Maud S. and *The Ledger*. "Jay-Eye-See is but a pony, only fifteen hands high. When William H. Vanderbilt purchased Maud S. he said to a friend: 'Rarus is the only proper mate for Maud S., but you know I can not get him.' Fortunately Maud S. and Rarus are now placed where they can be driven together, but first I shall have Maud S. speeded so as to lower her present figures. Mr. Vanderbilt also said in reference to Jay-Eye-See that he wouldn't give 50 cents for him—meaning, of course, as a partner with Maud S."

"The public are very greatly interested, Mr. Bonner, in your manipulation of high-priced horseflesh," was said to him yesterday afternoon. "How did you first enter the field as a purchaser, and what were the motives that induced you?"

"Well," said Mr. Bonner, as he rested his feet upon a pile of *Ledger's* and persuaded himself that there was a breeze as he waited a copy of next week's paper, "it was really a question of life or death. It is a long story, but I will tell it to you as briefly as possible. In 1856 I was engaged in what was then regarded as phenomenal advertising. In one season I spent here $25,000 in advertisements and $2,000 in show-bills, and I was worked to death reading proofs and preparing copy and variously superintending my novel advertisements. My family physician, Dr. Samuel Hall, a cousin of the Rev. Dr. John Hall, told my family that I was in danger of brain fever, and that I was killing myself with work, and I was. I had very peculiar sensations in the back of my head, and felt that I was in danger. Dr. Hall told me that I must get a saddle-horse and take a few hours' exercise every day. I purchased a little mare for $375 and tried saddle exercise, but it was too violent and did me no good, so I purchased a top wagon. Mayor Rice, of Boston, called to see me on some business matter, and in the course of conversation told me that Superintendent Robinson, of his city, owned a very fine pair of road horses which could beat three minutes, and as the papers in Boston were finding considerable fault with him for keeping the horses at the expense of the city he thought I could get them at reasonable terms. Mr. Rice bought them for me, paying $2,000. At that time Col. John Harper, the senior partner of the publishing house, and Commodore Vanderbilt, were the only two owning noticeably fast horses here, making their mile in 2:50 to 3:00. My purchase naturally brought me into immediate competition with these gentlemen upon the road.

"I exercised every day and my health improved marvelously. About this time I was negotiating with Edward Everett, whom I had offered $10,000 for a series of Mount Vernon papers, and the gobetweens were not dealing fairly by Mr. Everett or myself, so that I fretted and worried considerably about it, and utterly unable to get my mind off Everett and my proposition. It so changed one afternoon when when I was on the verge, I verily believe, of acute brain fever, I started up the road with this Boston team. As I did so a gentleman, with a fast gray horse, came along, with the evident intention of passing me. Now, horses are like men, and one doesn't care to be beaten in a race any more than the other. My team pulled up, his horse increased his speed, my team became excited and so did I, and we sped along for half an hour. I forgot business, threw Edward Everett, Mount Vernon, and $10,000 into the background, and devoted my existence for the time being to the one point of reaching the end of the lane before the gray horse did. I succeeded, and when I jumped from the wagon and threw my reins to the attendant for the first time in half an hour I thought of my business. I really believe it saved my life."

Mr. Bonner told of various purchases which he made thereafter, including Lantern, Peerless, and Lady Palmer, and Pocahontas, for which he paid $35,000 cash. "Of Pocahontas," continued Mr. Bonner, "old man Vanderbilt said to me as we stood together, 'Bonner, it is worth a hundred dollars a day just to look at that animal,' and so it was."

"When was it you became the owner of Dexter?"

"Dexter? Let me see. In 1864 a Cincinnati man told me he had a fast mare which he desired to sell. I looked at her, and concluded not to take her, but said: 'A friend of yours, Mr. Foster' has a horse I want to buy, and for which I am willing to pay $35,000, provided he wipes out Flora Temple's time.' 'Well,' said the man, 'if I can get him for $33,000, will you give me the other $2,000?' I agreed, of course, and in a few days he purchased Dexter in my name, paying $1,000 down to bind the bargain, the horse to be delivered to me in the fall. At that time he had made a mile in 2:17¼ on the Buffalo track, and his owner hesitated about having my name mentioned in connection with the purchase, fearing that someone would poison the horse, and he would thereby lose the remainder of the money. I told him to deliver the horse to me, dead or alive, on his feet or the simple carcass, on the 10th day of September, and I would give him the $32,000 balance. That satisfied him, and the next day I sent a telegram to Budd Doble, which was read on the grand stand on the Buffalo track, as follows; 'I saw Niagara Falls this morning for the first time, and I came down here this afternoon to see the other wonder of the world (Dexter) do his mile in 2:17¼. I desire, as is well known, to get the best of everything, and, as I could not buy the falls, I bought the next-best thing, which is Dexter, who will go into my stable on the 10th of next month."

"Did your health continue to improve?"

"Oh, yes, marveously. So much so that I continued the horse medidine, suggested by Dr. Hall, and followed with such beneficial results in my own porson."

"Why didn't you buy Golsmith Maid when she made a mile in 2:14?"

"Well, I didn't make any offer for Goldsmith Maid, any more than I made an offer for Maud S. She was owned at that time by Henry M. Smith, a very wealthy man, and I should have considered it impertinent to offer to purchase the mare, precisely as I should have considered it strange if I had suggested to Mr. Vanderbilt the desirabilitiy of his parting with Maud S."

"What others did you buy about that time?"

"I paid $10,000 for Joe Elliott, who did a mile in 3:15½, and $20,000 for Edward Everettt, the sire of Mountain Boy, and $20,000 for Startler, and $16,000 for Edwin Forrest the day that he made a mile in 2:15½ to a wagon, and $15,000 for Lady Stout, the first 3 year-old who ever made a mile in 2:29, and 'many others,' as the writers say, 'too numerous to mention.'"

"You speak of Rarus with a great deal of apparent pride. Why did you buy him?"

"I bought Rarus in 1879, paying $36,000 for him, he having made a mile in 2:13¼. About that time St. Julien was brought to me, he having made a mile 2:11¼. I didn't buy him, and some people have wondered why I didn't. The fact is, the horse was lame."

"Well, the story of Maud S. has been pretty thoroughly told. Now that you have her, what do you purpose doing?"

"I have a very clearly defined plan. I intend to keep Maud S. for my own pleasure and health, but not with any exclusivelo selfish intent. She has made a mile in 2:09¾. I believe she can do much better, and I intend to give her a fair trial, for her sake, for my sake, and for the sake of the friends of horsemanship the world around. My brother David owns one-half of Jay-Eye-See's father, who is a full brother to Dexter. I paid $40,000 for Maud S. She is worth much more, but one can readily understand why a gentleman in Mr. Vanderbilt's position would not care to be bothered and annoyed as he has been by people desiring to utilize his possessions for their own benefit."

"Is it true that you have promised not to allow her to compete for money?"

"Well, I will say to the *Herald* precisely what I said to a friend of mine last night. He asked me the same question, and I said. 'When we engaged Dr. John Hall to preach in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church there was no understanding with him that he should not enter the prize ring.'"

"In other words, then, you scout the snggestion?"

"Obviously."—

"The More You Know of Her the better you will like her" said a gentleman, of his sweetheart. So in thousands of families, to-day, it is said by wives and sweethearts of POND'S EXTRACT, the more you know of it the better you will like it. Our fathers and mothers tested and used it 40 years ago, and it has been the standard family medicine ever since. All pains from Inflammation and Hemorrhages vanish before it like the fog before the sun. It overcomes all feelings of lassitude, and corrects and tones the system like a charm. Purely vegetable, it is used internally and externally. It is delightfully cooling and refreshing for the daily bath.

◆

—A tiny steamer, brought across the Atlantic in a big one, and towed through the St. Lawrence river and the lakes, is finally to be carried by men forty miles over land to get her to Lake Pend d'Oreille, which is close to the northern boundary line of Idaho. She is owned by Englishmen who have bought a tract there.

◆

THE SYSTEM IS OFTEN SO RAPIDLY REDUCED by a severe attack of Diarrhœa, or other Affection of the Bowels, as to get almost beyond the reach of medicine. Before the patient can realize the necessity of looking about him for a remedy. Better keep by you Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam, a safe curative for Asiatic Cholera, Cramps, Dysentary, and the summer Complaints of children, and thus be prubently prepared to treat these disorders on their first appearance.

◆

—A stone in the floor of the Virgin's Chapel in Jerusalem was lately found to be broken. A great controversey arose between the clergy as to which had the right to replace it. The contest waxed warmer until they seemed likely to kill one another, when the Turkish troops intervened.

The Hope of the Nation.

Children, slow in development, puny, scrawny and delicate, use "Wells' Health Renewer."

"Rough on Pain."

Cures colic, cramps, diarrhœa; externally for aches, pains, sprains, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism. For man or beast. 25 and 50c.

"Rough on Pain" Plaster:

Porous and strengthening, improved, he best for backache, pains in chest or side, rheumatism, Neuralgia 25c. Druggists or mail.

◆

—At Newport a listless dandy's lazy eyes were fixed above the heads of the throng in a hotel, and he murmered "Baw! Baw-baw! Bawth!" He was reading an inscription over a doorway. "Bar, Barber. Bath," and was using English after what he believed to be the best London fashion.

Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its *entire nutritious properties*. It contains blood-making, force generating and life sustaining properties invaluable for **Indigestion, Dyspepsia,** nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., Proprietors, New York. Sodl by druggists. 3-es

—Maine is opening her eyes over the fortune she sinks in potato bugs every year in the form of Paris green. One dealer in Portland has sold ten tons this year, and he has no doubt that the farmers of the State have scattered over their fields a hundred tons of the poison, at a cost of $50,000.

◆

"Itching Piles."—Symptoms: Moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, worse by scratching most at night, seems as if pin worms were crawling. *"Swayne's Ointment is apleasant, sure cure*

Advice to Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. MWS&W

CLEVELAND'S CITY.

How Buffalo Stands by the Democratic Standard Bearer.

Advices That Cheer the Hearts of the Men at National Headquarters.

Mr. Cleveland Arrives Home From His Visit.

A Monster Meeting of German-American Citizens in New York.

[Special to The Pittsburgh Post.]

BUFFALO, August 31.—Governor Cleveland is going to carry Buffalo and Erie county by a safe majority. Buffalo is Governor Cleveland's home. There are hundreds of people here who know him personally, and it was here that he started on that wonderful career which now looks as though it were going to be crowned with the Presidency. After coming here and seeing those who have had a long and intimate acquintance with him it is easy enough to account for his growth with the great public. The character he has made for himself stands upon no uncertain foundation. What he has done he has done thoroughly and well, and the mainstay of it all is a sturdy honesty that seems to have impressed itself most profoundly upon those who know him best. He has lived here for over a quarter of a century. He has grown up with these people.

HIS LIFE AS CLEAR AS DAY.

His life has been as clear as day, and the most enthusiastic and unfailing admirers he has in the whole nation are right here. When one comes and sees the noble record he has made; when one hears from the lips of the best people in this city words of the most sincere and devoted admiration; when one hears from all, political friends and foes alike, the one unbroken verdict that he is an honest man who has always tried to do his duty, there comes a feeling of pity rather than resentment for the poor groveling creatures who sought to blacken his name by the promulgation of a lying scandal. In the face of an onslaught, unequaled for filth and maligsity in the recent politics of this country, he stands to-day as firm as a rock in his own city of Buffalo. These loathsome vampires of the night that have put their hands to this dirty, hypocritical work have failed to obscure the steady light that shines from the good deeds this man has done in the past. This alleged clercial wretch Ball, be he fanatic, or scoundrel, or dead-beat, or what not, seems to be, along with his scandal, very generally ignored in Buffalo. From this standpoint it does not look as though he was going to stop the procession or cut much of a figure one way or another. He and the others with him have done their worst, and now the reaction has come, not only from the gloom that fell upon the community when the slander with all its repulsive grossness and rank untruthfulness was first promulgated, but from other circumstances and conditions that necessarily arise out of the personal jealousies and disappointments that often follow a National Convention.

WILL CARRY THE STATE EASILY.

There is a Cleveland boom here, and there is no denying it. That he will not only carry the city of Buffalo and Erie county, but the great State of New York there is not the least doubt. The evidences of it are on every hand, but there is much under the surface favorable to him which is not seen with the open eye, and which cannot be accurately measured, but none the less positive and emphatic. There is a feeling that the Governor has been badly treated. It is the feeling that comes from an act of deep injustice. Cleveland is a good man, all the quasi preachers and ragged penny sheets and lying correspondents to the contrary notwithstanding. The truth cannot be obscured.

"TELL THE TRUTH"

is what the man himself said. When all the truth is known, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, there is no fear about the estimate the people of this country will place upon Cleveland. His life has been an open book. Seldom does there arise a man of such singleness of purpose, deep resolve to perform every duty well and strict devotion to his own convictions. All the way from the day he set foot upon these streets a poor but ambitious boy till this hour he has come with a steady hand upon the helm, turning neither to this side nor to that, but pursuing his way with simplicity and candor. Never an extremist; never a factionist; never a bitter partisan, but always composed, conservative and conscientious—that is the sort of man he seems to you to have been when you look along down the whole vista of his life as you see it from this standpoint—a standpoint strengthened by the ample testimony of a multitude of good witnesses. There is in him that which grows greater and better the more one knows of it—the splendid force of a true and noble manhood. You cannot hide that sort of a man. You cannot smother his light by putting a bushel over it. It is the living, active, vitalizing power in Governor Cleveland that has been the secret of his success in the past, and that gathers about him to-day an increasing army of enthusiastic followers.

MR. CLEVELAND AT HOME.

AFTER A VISIT IN THE MOUNTAINS HE RESUMES HIS DUTIES AT STATE HOUSE.

ALBANY, August 31.—Governor Cleveland arrived back from his trip to the Adriondacks at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. He was accompanied by Dr. S. B. Ward, his physician and companion during this well earned vacation. Your correspondent had a brief conversation with the Governor during the afternoon. He looks remarkably well. He is browned from the effects of active outdoor exercise in the quiet retreat which he selected for a short vacation from arduous duties.

"Yes," remarked the Governor to your corraspondent, "it was indeed a great relief to me to get away from the bustle of business. I feel very much improved in health. Not a single incident marred the pleasures of the journey or of the vacation."

"Did you receive any communication of a political character while away?"

"No. Of course I received some few dispatches relative to official business matters of no particular importance."

"Will you remain in Albany now?"

"Yes. I don't know of anything to call me away. I saw a statement in one of the papers that I was about to visit Long Branch. It is a mistake. I will stay here and attend to business. I don't know of anything that will call me away, except the State fair at Elmira next week, which I promised to attend some time ago."

The Governor expressed himself as entirely satisfied with the political outlook.

Among the callers upon the Governor during the day were Lieutenant Governor Hill and Judge Van Wagner, of St. Louis, Mo., the latter being on his way to New York to pay his respects to ex-Governor Tilden. Judge Van Wagner was a Tilden Presidential elector in 1876, and is making a tour of the country in the interest of the Democratic National candidate. He reports that in all sections visited he found the enthusiasm for Cleveland fully as great as for Tilden in 1876.

OTHER VISITORS.

Superintendent of Insurance McCall, A B. Uline, Miss Bayliss, of Philadelphia, accompanied by Albany friends, and ther callers, also paid their respects to the Governor. In the afternoon forty members of Eagle Engine Company, No. 1, on their way to Hyde Park, Duchess county, from the Utica Firemen's Convention, made an informal call and were introduced by their foreman, Arthur Sleight. They were accompanied by a band, which afterward serenaded the Governor underneath the Executive chamber windows.

The Governor remained in his office until 6 o'clock transacting the business which had accumulated during his absence.

INDORSED BY LABOR REPRESENTATIVES.

It is noted here that the Buffalo *Sunday News* will to-morrow contain letters from a large number of prominent labor advocates indorsing Cleveland. Among them are Walter N. Thayer, President of the State Workingmen's Assembly; Richard Dawdle, master organizer of the New Jersey Knights of Labor; E. H. Taylor, a prominent labor advocate, of Connecticut; W. W. Harvie, of Washington, John Parr, editor of the Albany *Union*, and M. F. Collins, editor of the Troy *Observer*.

ONE REPUBLICAN LIE NAILED.

RANDALL DENIES THE STORY OF HIS DISAFFECTION FOR CLEVELAND.

WHEELING, August 30.—Some days ago the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* printed a dispatch to the effect that S. J. Randall was so disgusted with Cleveland's letter that he would take no part in the canvass. This was reprinted here and so alarmed the iron workers that a letter of inquiry was sent to Mr. Randall, who replied as follows:

BERMYN, PA., August 26.—Yours in reference to a statement in the Wheeling *Intelligencer* asserting that I have expressed dissatisfaction with Governor Cleveland's letter of acceptance received this morning. There is neither truth nor the semblance of truth in the statement, nor justification for such an assertion. I most heartily commend the letter and so declared on the day it was published (20th inst.) to the New Jersey State Convention. I cannot conceive how such falsehoods are set afloat. I hope this letter will answer you and others who, like you, think a denial necessary. I expect to speak in Wheeling about October 1.

Yours truly, SAMUEL J. RANDALL.

BRUTAL MURDER

Of a Barkeeper on a Picnic Boat Near New York.

NEW YORK, August 30.—The Empire Saundry Association started this morning from the foot of West Fourteenth street on the barge Union for Linden grove, near Elm Park, Staten Island. On the trip one of the excursionists attempted to steal sandwiches from the bar, when the barkeeper struck him with a club. The crowd then pounced upon the barkeeper, beating him to death with glasses, plates and pitchers and whatever else they could lay hand on. The barge was brought to a standstill and the Captain sent a man ashore to notify the Staten Island police of the murder. The police, however, took no action, and the barge returned to New York. After killing the barkeeper the party gutted the bar and it was reported by a man who came ashore that the lower deck of the barge looked like a slaughter pen, as all were fighting terribly.

John Behan has been arrested as the murderer of Keph. Many of the laundrymen said they learned their business "doing time" in States' prisons.

A SHIRIFF'S POSSE

Fired Into by Thieves—One of the Latter Killed

ST. LOUIS, MO., August 31.—While the Sheriff and a posse were attempting to arrest thieves, near Coltersville, Mo., Friday last, they were fired upon by thieves and the sheriff's party returned the fire and killed one of the thieves. The others escaped. The men were strangers and had been through the greater part of the country with a two horse wagon and had robbed quite a number of farmers. Considerable stolen property was found in their wagon.

HORRIBLE DEATHS

By the Overturning of an Engine Several Men Instantly Killed

WHEELING, W. VA., August 29.—Thursday night at 11 o'clock, a freight train on the Cleveland, Loraine and Wheeling railroad, noth-bound, with engine No. 4, when near Stillwater, jumped the track, turning almost completely over, wrecking fourteen cars and killing John Exton, engineer, and James Bulger, brakeman. When the crash came and the train stopped, the balance of the crew, Daniel Savage, conductor, and Trueman Dunan, third brakeman, went forward to the engine when a horrible sight was presented. The engineer was found seated on his cushion, bent forward with his arms held over the top of his head, held firmly to the ground by the top of the cab. One leg was cut off and driven into the soft ground. He moved twice after the crew had reached the engine and then died. A brakeman who was riding on the engine at the time the accident occurred, was found back of the engine, held tight by the weight of part of the cab and inbedded to the waist in cord wood that was stacked beside the track for shipment. He begged piteously to be released and told the two men who were working to release him from his burning prison to kiss his babies for him and tell his wife that his last breath went out in prayer for her and the little ones. With their best efforts it took an hour to get him out. He was carried to the station and died at 1 o'clock. His remains and the remains of the engineer were brought to their homes at Bridgeport to-day.

Fruit Trade of Oregon.

(Portland Oregonian of August 20.)

For the past two weeks the Northern Pacific Express Company has carried on an average eight to nine tons of fresh fruit a day from Portland, the Dalles and Walla Walla to Montana points, Salt Lake, and Ogden, Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Chicago. The uniform rate from Portland to Garrison and all points east as far St. Paul is $4 50 per hundred, regular express charge being $12. The company made the low rate so as to create business for Oregon and Washington fruit, and have succeeded admirably, indeed beyond expectation; and dealers have not been able to supply the demand. A prominent dealer shipped fifty boxes of pears yesterday to Ogden, and the day before fifty boxes of plums were shipped to Salt Lake, and they were cash orders, not consigned shipments. This looks bright. A year ago Salt Lake, so far as transportation was concerned, seemed as distant as New Orleans. But that is not all. When W. T. Coleman was here a few days ago, he ordered 1,000 boxes of pears to be sent to his cannery in San Francisco. Before he left he doubled the order, and yesterday ordered 1,000 more boxes. Just think of it. Three thousand boxes of Oregon pears going to Calfornia.

A TERRIBLE ARRAIGNMENT.

Blaine Repudiated by a Republican Leader.

Ex-Congressman Pound Gives Strong Reasons for Preferring Cleveland to Blaine.

MILWAUKEE, August 27.—A letter from ex-Congressman Pound, of Chippewa Falls, in which the writer says he will oppose Mr. Blaine and support Governor Cleveland for the Presidency, was made public here to-day. Mr. Pound is perhaps the most distinguished Republican in Wisconsin, and his opposition to Mr. Blaine will cause a profound sensation throughout the Northwest. He has for years been an unwavering leader in the Republican party, always supporting the entire ticket, and has been very prominent in its councils for twenty years. He was a leading member of the State Legislature in 1864, 1866, 1867, and 1869. He was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1869, and was in 1876 elected to Congress from the Eighth district, then embracing more than half the area of Wisconsin. He served three terms in Congress, taking a prominent part. He was Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands in the Forty-seventh Congress. At the end of his third term he voluntarily retired from public life to devote himself to private enterprise. His repudiation of Mr. Blaine proceeds from no personal grievance or disappointment, but from a firm conviction that the Republican nominee is not the man for the place. Mr. Pound has thousands of friends in Wisconsin. He was a close friend of Garfield, and was strongly urged for a Cabinet position. Following is Mr. Pound's letter:

MILWAUKEE, August 25, 1884.

Gen. F. P. Bryant, Madison:

MY DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 23d inst. asking an expression my views of the political situation, is received. So many friends of varied political bias have addressed me in person and by letter touching my attitude on the Presidential question that I am con-trained to make a pretty full response to your kind inquiry, with permission to publish the same if you deem it wise to do so.

After much earnest and solicitous deliberation I deem it to be my duty, while abating naught of loyalty to the Republican party, but rather to promote its true purpose and strengthen it for future good work, to support the Democratic nominee Governor Cleveland, for President at the approaching election. My judgment disagrees with, and my conscience rebels against, the action of the Republican Convention in the nomination of Mr. Blaine, and without abrogating for myself wisdom superior, to a majority of representative Republicans convened to voice the determination of party, I am compelled to obey my own best judgment and sense of duty in this single and extraordinary instance. Being a life-long Republican and the recipient of many distinguished honors, State and national, it is due my political associates, so often my cordial supporters and myself that the reasons for departure from conventional co-operation be frankly stated.

No one will deny that the essential worth, if not the perpetuity of the Republic, depends upon the maintenance of political and personal integrity as well as prudence and justice in its legislative, judicial, and administrative branches. It is true that detection and correction of crookedness and infidelity in the Executive branch of our Government are most difficult, while long uninterrupted control is certain to invite abuse of power and opportunity. The Republican party has enjoyed nearly twenty-four years of continuous administrative authority, and while its history is resplendent with glorious achievements and hallowed by memories of unrivaled statesmanship, patriotism and prowess, there have crept into its human machinery many grievous abuses and ailments, demanding correction and cure, which may not be accomplished by the party in which they are engendered. Happily the work of purification and reform has been progressing most satisfactorily within our party under the present Chief Magistrate, and with such eminent success as to command the unexampled approval of the press, the people and our party, expressed through State Conventions and by the Republican National Convention in the extraordinary declaration that "We believe his eminent services are entitled and will receive the hearty approval of every citizen." What, then, does the party owe the country and itself? Manifestly, the countenance of the faithful servant. Common honesty and a decent recognition of fidelity and wisdom demand it. Little short of hypocracy would deny it. But being denied, the alternate should be a man whose public life is a guarantee that the good work will go on. He should be the highest and best type of political integrity, statesmanship, and Republican principles.

Mr. Blaine is not such a man, but in my opinion, embodies most in American politics that is menacing to public morals and integrity in Government. With a long public career, mainly distinguished for a sort of declamatory and pugilistic statecraft, he is not the inspiration of a single valuable policy or the auther of an important statute, but, on the contrary, has often suggested and supported unwise and bad and opposed good legislation. With a record clouded with suspicion and accusation of jobbery and corruption undefended, he brings to us personal antagonisms which have torn and weakened our party in the past, invading the administration of the lamented Garfield with demands of personal vengeance so virulent as to inflame the spirit of assassination, and culminating in the defeat of Judge Folger and consequent election of Grover Cleveland Governor of the Empire State. Mr. Blaine's friends justified their defection, which defeated a most excellent man, by the plea of fraud in one proxy at the State Convention. Such excuse pales to whiteness when compared with the dishonorable methods employed to secure Mr. Blaine's nomination. Here many delegates were treated as merchandise, to be bartered for wine, money or promise of position. The convention, instead of being a deliberate body, was converted into a howling pandemonium, overflowed by the worst elements of Chicago, admitted without tickets.

But returning to the candidate. The acknowledged leader of his party at home, (the Pine Tree Prohibition State of Maine,) he registers an ignominious defeat for his State only four years ago, pending the Presidential campaign, so disheartening to our party's cause, that only the timely and stalwart efforts of Grant and Conkling could have redeemed the field and secured Garfield's election—a work soon rewarded by the gallant knight when opportunity (as Garfield's adviser) was given him by dealing a cowardly blow from ambush to his old antagonist, Roscoe Conkling. Himself a speculator, enjoying a fortune too great to have been acquired by honest industry, legitimate business enterprise, or his country's service at $5,000 a year, he sympathizes with and profits by speculative stock-jobbing and gambling methods of acquiring wealth—methods which have wrought ruin, disgrace, and business disaster beyond computation, schooled youth and persuaded middle age to avoid honest and useful industry, made suicide an insanity commonplace, unsettled values, placed the fruits of honest toil in the power of the Goulds and Armours to bear down or bull up in the markets as whim or interest may dictate; methods which recently gave us but an exaggerated illustration of their iniquitous consequences in the Grant & Ward fifteen-million-dollar failure and robbery.

Reference to Blaine's Congressional record relating to subsidies, class legislation, corporate exactions, etc., will readily satisfy the honest inquirer of his uniform support of monopolies and indifference to the common weal. Little wonder that he omits in his letter to refer to or explain the cause of the great disparity in the distribution of this marvelous increase of wealth accumulated during the period he chooses for comparison; that he fails to note the fact that the one three-hundredth part of the $44,000,000 is held by one man, while others rank little below, and his own palatial residence, commanding a rental of $11,000 a year, suggesting more than an average per capita of wealth. Little wonder that he is silent on the subject of inter-State commerce, the regulation of which is demanded by all producers and legitimate traders. Great corporate interests command non-interference. It was a lame defense of his devotion to improved civil service to cite the fact that during a prolonged public service he only advised the removal of "four persons." The expert observer will conclude that the true betterment of the service demanded the removal of ten times four. He should have emphasized his position by noting the fidelity with which a horde of relatives have been constantly fed at the public crib, notably the favorite brother Bob, drawing pay for another man's service. Nor will the citation of his pacific assurances to Mexico quite cover up his South American policy and interference to protect the Landrau guano scheme. The death of his servant, Hurlbut, whom he feigned to rebuke, may serve to partially conceal the true inwardness of this affair, as did his garbled rendering of the Mulligan letters first mislead many charitable people touching the Little Rock bond job.

The disingeneousness of his letter of acceptance is further betrayed by its significant silence touching the events of the past three years. Bringing down his historic figures to the present would have revealed the fiction involved in his statements; would have shown a marvelous shrinkage in nominal values; would have noted the downfall of business prosperity and business morals, and would have pictured as few can do so graphically as he the furnace fires dying out, the wheels of factories standing still, wages reduced, beggary usurping the place of labor, bank and business failures, creditors and depositors wantonly defrauded, homes lost, and crookedness in public affairs. Mr. Blaine is objectionable furthermore for the company he keeps, for the friends he has made. Will the chief promoters of his nomination be his chief advisers, if elected? There's the rub. I need mention no names, but will suggest that the least objectionable his pet supporters are the *Tribune's* supporters of Greeley in 1872 and accusers of Blaine in 1876 and 1880, charging him with bribery and other penitentiary crimes.

With no pronounced issues between the two great parties, we can safely afford to yield temporary executive control of this time to an honest man, though he be a Democrat. And if grave questions of public policy were at issue, they cannot be determined by the Executive. This is the prerogative of Congress, the law-making branch, heretofore for a time and now under Democratic control. It is vastly more important to good government that the Republican party be restored to supremacy in Congress than that the administration of law be instrusted to an unworthy partisan surrounded by bad counsel. While Mr. Blaine is known to be unworthy, Governor Cleveland has demonstrated his fitness and worthiness for the position made by his fidelity, ability, and integrity in the discharge of his executive duties as Mayor of Buffalo and Governor of the great State of New York, and in my opinion a very large majority of intelligent and unprejudiced voters believe he should be elected. If one-half of the Republican voters who agree in this opinion have the courage of their convictions and vote conscientiously he will be triumphantly elected. The scandals affecting the domestic lives of all candidates should be committed to the political ghouls and hyenas.

While it is my fixed purpose to support Cleveland and Hendricks, it is no less my determination to support all fit and worthy nominees of the Republican party for county, State and Congressional positions. Regretting and deprecating the conditions which compel what will be denominated a bolt, I remain very truly,

THAD. C. POUND.

The Investigation of a Rumor.

(Chicago Herald.)

An emaciated youth with a broken arm, a black eye and a bandaged head, now a sojourner at the county hospital, says he has had enough of the campaign. He is a newspaper reporter from St. Louis, and his employers think he is in Buffalo.

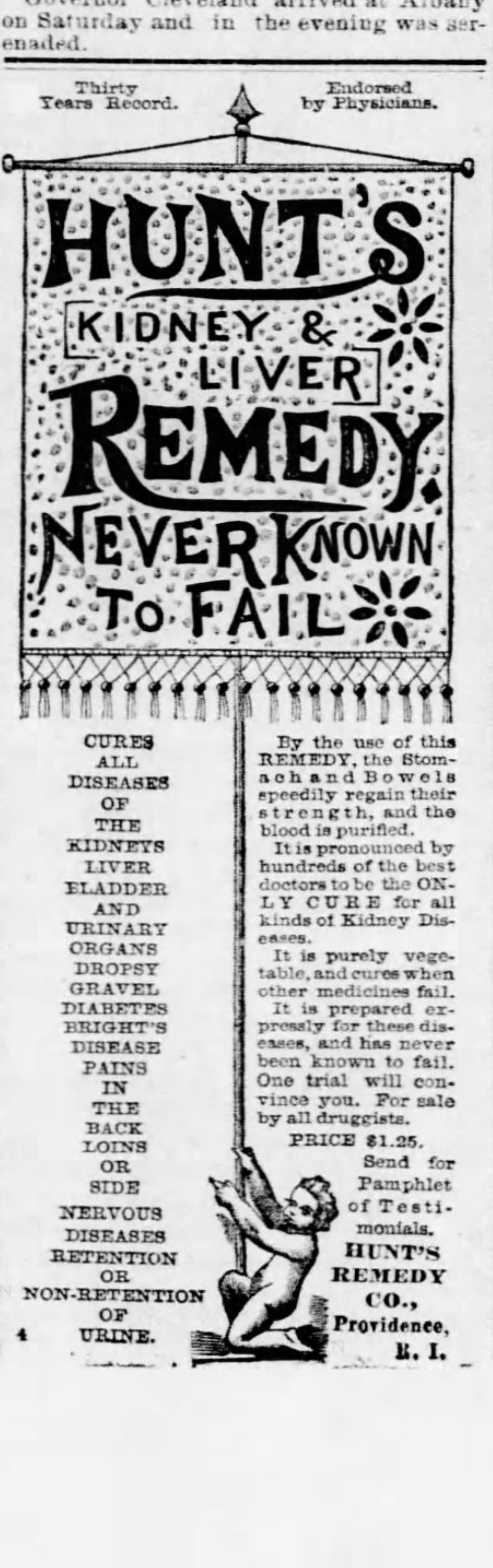
"I went down there," he says "to look up that little story about Cleveland, and they are the queerest people you ever saw. The first man I called on put me out of his office, and the next man said I was a liar. I then called on Preacher Ball again and he told me of two or three other men to see. One of these jumped on me before I had fairly opened my mouth and gave me this black eye, and the next one hit me on the head with a paper weight."

"How did you break your arm?"

"Oh, I did that after I left Buffalo for home. I just tried to take a little vote on the train—that's all. A good many things must be against the law up here. Sin Looey will do for me after this."

☞ Perfection. The Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Old Gold, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Diamond Dyes give perfect results. Any fashionable color, 10c., at druggists. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

Governor Cleveland arrived at Albany on Saturday and in the evening was serenaded.



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HUNT'S KIDNEY & LIVER REMEDY. NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL

CURES ALL DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS LIVER BLADDER AND URINARY ORGANS DROPSY GRAVEL DIABETES BRIGHT'S DISEASE PAINS IN THE BACK LOINS OR SIDE NERVOUS DISEASES RETENTION OR NON-RETENTION OF URINE.

By the use of this REMEDY, the Stomach and Bowels speedily regain their strength, and the blood is purified.

It is pronounced by hundreds of the best doctors to be the ONLY CURE for all kinds of Kidney Diseases.

It is purely vegetable, and cures when other medicines fail.

It is prepared expressly for these diseases, and has never been known to fail. One trial will convince you. For sale by all druggists.

PRICE $1.25.

Send for Pamphlet of Testimonials.

HUNT'S REMEDY CO., Providence, R. I.

4

POND'S EXTRACT

THE GREAT VEGETABLE
Pain Destroyer and Specific for Inflammation and Hemorrhages.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured so many cases of these distressing complaints as the EXTRACT. Our PLASTER is invaluable in these diseases, Lumbago, Pains in Back or Sides, &c. Our OINTMENT (50 cents) for use when removal of clothing is inconvenient, is a great help in relieving inflammatory cases.

Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the Lungs, Stomach, Nose, or from any cause, is speedily controlled and stopped. Our NASAL SYRINGES (25 cents) and INHALERS ($1 00) are great aids in arresting internal bleeding.

Diphtheria and Sore Throat. Use the EXTRACT promptly. It is a sure cure. Delay is dangerous.

Catarrh. The EXTRACT is the only specific for this disease, Cold in the Head, &c. Our "CATARRH CURE," specially prepared to meet serious cases, contains all the curative properties of the EXTRACT; our NASAL SYRINGE, invaluable for use in catarrhal affections, is simple and inexpensive.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains and Bruises. It is healing, cooling and cleansing. Use our OINTMENT in connection with the EXTRACT; it will aid in healing, softening and in keeping out the air.

Burns and Scalds. For allaying heat and pain it is unrivaller, and should be kept in every family ready for use in case of accidents. A dressing of our OINTMENT will aid in healing and prevent sores.

Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quickly allaying all inflammation and soreness without pain.

Earache, Toothache and Faceache. When the EXTRACT is used according to directions, its effect is simply wonderful.

Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching. It is the greatest known remedy: rapidly curing when other medicines have failed. POND'S EXTRACT MEDICATED PAPER for closet use, is a preventative against chafing and Piles. Our OINTMENT is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

For Broken Breast and Sore Nipples The EXTRACT is so cleanly and efficacious that mothers who have once used it will never be without it. Our OINTMENT is the best emollient that can be applied.

Female Complaints. No physician need be called in for the majority of female diseases if the EXTRACT be used. Full directions accompany each bottle.

CAUTION.

Pond's Extract Has been imitated. The genuine has the words "POND'S EXTRACT" blown in the glass, and our picture trade-mark on surrounding buff wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having POND'S EXTRACT. Take no other preparation. *It is never sold in bulk or by measure.*

Price of Pond's Extract, Toilet Articles and Specialties.

Pond's Extract....50c, $1 00 and $1 75			
Toilet Cream..$1 00		Catarrh Cure	75
Dentifrice....	50	Plaster........	25
Lip Salve.....	25	Inhaler.......$1 00	
Toilet Soap (3 cakes)..........	50	Nasal Syringe	25
Ointment.....	50	Medicated Paper..	25

Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., New York and London. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Orders for $2 worth, carriage free, on receipt of $2 25. Orders for $5 worth, carriage free, on receipt of $5, if addressed to 14 West 14th street, New York.

All the above goods displayed in Pond's Extract Company's handsome show case, and sold by W. C. Byers & Bro., 39 Sixth street; J. Kimmel & Co., Penn avenue; S. S. Holland, corner of Smithfield and Liberty streets; J. Kerr, Jr., 60 Smithfield street; J. Fleming, 84 Market street, and A. Wilson, East End.

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$11,950 IN CASH GIVEN AWAY

To SMOKERS of Blackwell's Genuine Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco.

This Special Deposit is to guarantee the payment of the 25 premiums fully described in our former announcements.

The premiums will be paid, no matter how small the number of bags returned may be.

Office Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co.,
Durham, N. C., May 10, 1884.

P. A. WILEY, Esq.,
Cashier Bank of Durham, Durham, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—We inclose you $11,950.00, which please place on Special Deposit to pay premiums for our empty tobacco bags to be returned Dec. 15th. Yours truly, J. S. CARR, President.

Office of the Bank of Durham,
Durham, N. C., May 10, 1884.

J. S. CARR, Esq.,
Pres't. Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co.

DEAR SIR:—I have to acknowledge receipt of $11,950.00 from you, which we have placed upon Special Deposit for the object you state.

Yours truly, P. A. WILEY, Cashier.

None genuine without picture of BULL on the package.

☞ See our other announcements.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS

Rifles, Shotguns, Revolvers and Ammunition of every description. Fishing Tackle, Seines, Nets, Rods, &c. Guns and Revolvers repaired. Catalogues free. J. H. JOHNSTON, 169 Smithfield street.

WRIGHT'S Indian Vegetable PILLS

Cleanse the Bowels and purify the Blood, cure Bilious attacks and give healthy activity to the Liver. A few doses taken in the Spring and Fall will prevent serious sickness.

E. FERRETT, Agent,
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CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE.

Steamship fares to and from Europe by the best lines have been greatly reduced. Apply to MAX SCHAMBERG, General Foreign Tourist Office, 131 Smithfield, new No. 527, near City Hall and Postoffice

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE —Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted the undersigned on the estate of Andrew Finney, deceased, of Mifflin township, Allegheny county, Pa. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate are requested to pay the same, and those having claims are requested to present the same, duly authenticated, for settlement

JOSEPH PAYNE, Administrator.

jy26-6tW

DR. WHITTIER,
930 PENN AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

as for many years past, devotes especial attention to the study and treatment of DEBILITATING NERVOUS DISEASE, physical decay, nervousness, lack of energy and ambition, impaired memory and sight, pimples, eruptions, devitalized blood, and unfitting for duties of business or society, permanently cured. CONSTITUTIONAL BLOOD DISEASE, all forms scrofula, affecting blood, skin, glands, throat and nose, causing wasting, general ill-health, and so diseasing the functions of the body as to render life miserable. Dr. Whittier makes a special study of each case, thus insuring reliable and scientific treatment and REAL CURES. Consultation free and confidential. Office hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only. Call or address DR. WHITTIER, 930 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Weekly Post.

J. P. BARR. W. M. SCHOYER. E. A. MYERS.
JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
Office: Post Building, 145 Wood Street

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1884.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND,
OF NEW YORK.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
OF INDIANA.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS-AT-LARGE,
W. W. H. DAVIS, of Bucks county.
FOR CONGRESS.
XXII dis.—JAS. H. HOPKINS, Pittsburgh.
XXIII dis.—MORRISON FOSTER, Allegheny.
SENATORIAL.
43d dis.—M. J. RAFFERTY, Pittsburgh.
45th dis.—WILLIAM WEIHE, Pittsburgh.
LEGISLATIVE.
1st dis.—JOHN SULLIVAN, 6th ward, All'y.
JOHN TITZEL, 4th ward, Allegheny.
N. P. WHISTON, 3d ward, Allegheny.
2 d dis.—No nomination.
3d dis.—CHARLES DEEGAN.
4th dis.—H. T. WATSON, Eighteenth ward.
CHRIS MAGEE, Jr., 22d ward.
EDWARD S. KENNEDY, 28th ward.
JOHN GEARING, 35th ward.
5th dis.—No nomination.
6th dis.— ——— TAYLOR, Homestead.
M. C. KEEFE, Mansfield.
SHERIFF.
JOHN BIRMINGHAM, Bellevue.
RECORDER.
W. B. LUPTON, Pittsburgh.
CONTROLLER.
ROBERT W. LYON, East End.
REGISTER.
HERMAN HANDEL.
TREASURER.
THOMAS BROWN, East End.
CLERK OF COURTS.
JOSEPH A. SKELLY, McKeesport.
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.
DANIEL McWILLIAMS, Pittsburgh.
JOSEPH STOKLEY, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF POOR.
DAVID BRANDI, West Deer, township.

A DEMOCRATIC DAY.

The various Democratic County, Congressional and Legislative conventions met in this city Wednesday, and their proceedings will be found in the appropriate place.

In despite of his declination, the Congressional Convention of the XXIId district renominated James H. Hopkins. In this it voiced the demand of the business, industrial and Democratic sentiment of the district. We hope Mr. Hopkins will accede to the call; we believe he can be elected, and at this juncture there are many reasons why he should continue to represent the Pittsburgh district in Congress, rather than the gaseous candidate of the Republican machine, who is simply a blustering nobody. In the Allegheny or XXIIId district, Morrison Foster was named to make the race against Colonel Bayne. Mr. Foster is one of the best equipped men in the county for Congressional service, in attainments, experience and Democracy. He leads a forlorn hope, but ten years ago, against the same candidate, Alexander G. Cochran led it successfully.

The conventions in the selection of a county ticket manifested good judgment and wise discrimination. There is not a taxpayer or property holder in the county but would feel his individual interests as well as the general welfare of the community, safer with John Birmingham in the Sheriff's office. Then we have ex-Mayor Lyon for Controller, William B. Lupton for Recorder, Joseph A. Skelly for Clerk of Courts, Thomas Brown for County Treasurer, Herman Handel for Register of Deeds, and David Bandi for County Poor Director. These are excellent nominations, and far above the average. They may not be elected—the odds are heavy—but the selection of candidates shows the excellent material the Democracy has at its service. We put it to any intelligent citizen if the nominations are not far superior in all essentials to the Republican candidates. In County Commissioners, the Convention nominated Commissioner McWilliams, who has demonstrated his qualifications by nearly three years of faithful and useful service to the county, and Mr. Joseph Stokely, an active Democrat, of Pittsburgh. The nomination of two candidates transfers to the polls the choice Democrats will make, for in the nature of things political in this county, but one of the two can be elected. In view of their part in the preliminaries to the erection of the new county buildings, the Republicans renominated their two members of the present board, and the same reasons will probably very largely control the votes of the Democracy.

The Convention indorsed the Republican nomination of Judge Hawkins, for Orphans' Court Judge. He is the present occupant of the office and is a capable gentleman.

The legislative nominations will be found at the head of the column, and need no special comment at this time. In putting up William Weihe for Senator in the Forty-fifth district, the Democrats recognized the capacity and integrity of one of the foremost representatives of associated labor in the county.

On the whole, we think the Democracy may be congratulated in having done a good day's work. The resolutions indorsing the national ticket, the State administration and the Congressional services of Mr. Hopkins are to the point, and express the sentiments of the party.

WHERE BLAINE SHOWED THE WHITE FEATHER.

We are very glad the *Gazette* returns to the discussion of Blaine's inefficiency and meekness in dealing with the British Government in the matter of Irish-American citizens, arrested without cause, imprisoned without hearing, and discharged without trial or information of the charges against them. It is also important to bear in mind the controversy on the subject originated in the claim that Blaine, as Secretary of State, acted with extraordinary firmness and decision, and twisted the British lion's tail in a way that should win him—Blaine, not the lion—the votes of every Irishman in the land. On the contrary, it is shown, beyond all shadow of question, that his policy was halting, timid and pusillanimous, and his mouth was finally closed by a snub from the British Foreign Secretary, such as no American Secretary of State had ever accepted from any power on the face of the globe.

The law of the land, which should have controlled and directed Blaine's action as Secretary of State, is as follows:

> Whenever it is made known to the President that any citizen of the United States has been unjustly deprived of his liberty by or under the authority of any foreign Government, it shall be the duty *of the President to demand* of that Government *the reason of such imprisonment*, and if it appears to be wrongful and in violation of the rights of American citizenship the President shall forwith demand the release of such citizen.

The Blaine British interpretation of this law, as set forth in replying to the appeal of O'Connor, of Baltimore, on behalf of his brother, lingering in an Irish jail, no specific charges being made against him, is as follows:

> The case of your brother must take the same course as those which have preceded it. * * * I must remind you that the act of Parliament under which Mr. O'Connor is held is a law of Great Britain, and it is an elementary principle of public law that in such case the Government of that country in the exercise of its varied functions—judicial and executive—administers and interprets the law in question. The right of every Government in this respect is absolute and sovereign.

The Democratic interpretation of the law, as maintained by Secretary Marcy in the Kozta case at the cannon's mouth, was set forth by Governor Cleveland in the spring of 1882, at one of the great meetings held in American cities to urge the Government to active intervention in behalf of the suspects—that they should either be tried or set at liberty. Said Governor Cleveland, in presiding at a meeting held in Buffalo:

> In all lands where the semblance of liberty is preserved, the right of a person arrested to a speedy accusation and trial is, or ought to be, a fundamental law as it is a rule of civilization. At any rate, we hold it to be so, and this is one of the rights which we undertake to guarantee to any native-born or naturalized citizen of ours, whether he be imprisoned by order of the Czar of Russia, or under the pretext of a law administered for the benefit of the landed aristocracy of England. We do not claim to make laws for other countries, but we do insist that whatsoever those laws may be they shall, in the interests of human freedom and the rights of mankind so far as they involve the liberty of our citizens, be speedily administered. We have a right to say and do say that mere suspicion without examination or trial is not sufficient to justify the long imprisonment of a citizen of America. Other nations may permit their citizens to be thus imprisoned. Ours will not. And this in effect has been solemnly declared by statute.

The difference is marked. Cleveland demanded the suspects should be tried on specific charges or released from prison. This was the position Lord Lyons, the British Minister to this country maintained during the civil war, as to British subjects arrested for disloyal acts to the Federal Government, and accepted by Secretary Seward. Blaine, as Secretary of State, if he knew his duty did not act up to it, but was culpably indifferent, and accepted with meekness if not absolute cowardice the snubs of the British Government, when he made a feeble attempt to carry out the statute above quoted.

Without going into any special case, as that would be tedious, the facts show that the arrest of Irish-American citizens in Ireland, commenced two or three days after Blaine became Secretary of State. He required a great deal of spurring from Randall, Cox, Voorhees and other Democratic Congressmen, with appeals from the suspects in British jails to even intervene to the extent of demanding, as required by our own laws, "the reason of such imprisonment." The arrests were made on suspicion, no definite charge being made. In reply to Mr. Blaine's demand for "the reasons," Earl Granville, the British Foreign Secretary administered in each case the annexed snub direct to the American Secretary:

> In reply, I beg leave to remind you that in the letter which I had the honor to address to you on the 28th ult., it was pointed out that Her Majesty's Government consider that no distinction can be made in these circumstances between foreigners and British subjects, and that in the case of the latter *the only information given is that contained in the warrant.* I regret, therefore, that I am not in a position *to supply you with further details* respecting the arrest of Mr. Walsh. I avail myself, etc.
>
> GRANVILLE.

There Mr. Blaine let the matter drop. He did not authorize and instruct Mr. Lowell to make any further application. Walsh was arrested on March 8, four days after Blaine became Secretary of State, and lingered in jail, without protest or inquiry, until on the 21st of October, the British Foreign Secretary whose snub Blaine had taken so meekly, ordered his release "on account of ill-health." He had then been in prison five months. This, with a difference in dates, is the story of the other suspects. It is true that during the summer Mr. Blaine wrote sundry high-sounding dispatches to Lowell but they were not for the British Government but for home consumption. On the hustings, like the weaver, "Botttom," he could "roar that it will do any man's heart good to hear," but face to face with the British Foreign Secretary, like "Bottom" again, "I will roar you as gently as any sucking dove." Blaine took Granville's snub very meekly indeed.

Minister Lowell, to some extent, constituted himself assistant counsel of "Buckshot" Forster, the Irish Secretary, in disparaging the citizenship of the suspects, and drawing the line between native and naturalized citizens. In all his operations toadying to the aristocracy while American citizens were lying in jail, Minister Lowell had the approval of Secretary Blaine. He was never incited to vigorous action, and never guilty of it, unless it came in the way of finding excuses for British tyranny. In one of his published dispatches Mr. Blaine bestowed upon Lowell's action "the entire commendation of the department as discreet and proper." Put that in your pipes, Irishmen, and smoke it.

So the American suspects lingered in British jails all through Blaine's administration. He was writing ponderous dispatches to force a speculative claim on Peru, and meddling and muddling in the affairs of Mexico, Guatemala, Chili and other South American republics; but he had no time to look after the interests of imprisoned American citizens, some of them actually suffering from physical disability caused by service in the Union army. As McSweeney has shown he did not even answer the appeals of their wives, mothers and sisters, but terated their supplications for intervention with contempt.

Then Arthur came in as President, and Blaine was dismissed from the State Department. As soon as he could inform himself of the facts Secretary Frelinghuysen, under the strong pressure of Democratic Congressmen and great public meetings held in all the larger cities, adopted decided measures. He instructed Lowell to "use all diligence" in pressing the cases to trial. Lowell responded as he had to Blaine, arguing the guilt of the suspests, from the British stand-point. Frelinghuysen replied in this way:

> March 5, 1882.
>
> "Lowell, Minister, London
>
> Referring to the cases of O'Connor, Hart, McSweeney, Walsh, McEnerny and D'Alton, American citizens imprisoned in Ireland, say to Lord Granville that, without discussing whether the provisions of the Force act can be applied to American citizens, the President hopes that the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland will be instructed to exercise the powers intrusted to him by the first section to order early trials in their (and all other) cases in which Americans may be arrested.

There was no mistaking the ring of this dispatch. Mr. Lowell had received his orders, and Lord Granville saw that the business of protecting Americans in Ireland had passed into the hands of men who knew how to deal with that business. His Lordship dropped the "snub," and replied the very same day to Mr. Lowell: "The matter will receive the immediate attention of Her Majesty's Government."

Then the British Government offered the suspects their liberty if they would agree to leave Ireland. This they refused to do, and another appeal was made to Frelinghuysen. He sent a more emphatic demand for their release—one that meant business—and in a few days they were set free unconditionally. And—let every Irishman mark what ensued—following the release of the American suspects the whole fabric of "Buckshot" Forster's coercion system in Ireland tumbled to pieces, and Parnell and his associates were at once released from Kilmainham prison.

Blaine could have accomplished the same result in June or July, 1881, that Frelinghuysen, under Democratic pressure did in May, 1882. Only he lacked the "sand" to make a stand against the British lion, or was too intent bullying weak powers in South America.

HENDRICKS ON THE TARIFF.

The tariff question was touched upon by Governor Hendricks in his Indianapolis speech in the spirit of the Democratic platform. A revision of the customs duties and a reduction of taxation is demanded by the business sentiment of the country, and was approved by the platforms of both Chicago Conventions. How Governor Hendricks would have this revision made is stated as follows:

> I do not question that in the adjustment of the details of a tariff law the legislative mind and judgment may and will be influenced, not only by considerations of general policy, but also by the probable effect of the measure upon the business interests of the country. It is in accordance with this sentiment that the Democratic party stands pledged in its platform "to revise the tariff in a spirit of fairness to all interests," and that "any change of law must be at every step regardful" of the labor and capital employed in the industries of the country, and that Custom House taxes shall bear "heaviest on articles of luxury and lightest on articles of necessity," and that "the necessary reduction in taxation can and must be effected without depriving American labor of the ability to compete successfully with foreign labor."
>
> These principles of the platform are plainly written and easily understood. They present the conservative purpose of the Democracy touching revenue reform. When expressed in the laws their beneficient influences will become active and universal. Lower taxes will signify lighter burdens upon the people, money returning to the channels of trade, enterprise restored and stimulated, renewed demand for the product of industry, and the consequent increased demand for labor and universal prosperity. If the $400,000,000 now locked up in the treasury were restored to the channels of trade and commerce, who can doubt that labor would find employment and the manufacturer a market for his fabrics?

The most curious complication of recent years in Europe is the savage feeling engendered between France and England, caused by the freedom of English criticism on French operations in China. "Never," says a cable special, "since the battle of Waterloo has public opinion in France been more savagely hostile to England than at the present moment. Papers of all creeds have united in transferring their hatred from Germany to England." The English papers are equally violent against France, and taunt the Republic with the new formed friendship for Germany. Bismarck has recently resented English hostility to his colonial projects, and is playing off France against Mr. Bull. "The feeling in official circles here," says a Berlin dispatch of Sunday, "is warmly favorable to France in the Chinese matter. The Germans as a nation feel that the interest of civilization would have a better guarantee for the future by the increase of French rather than English influence in the far East." If England has control she gets away with the entire carcass, true to her shop-keeping instinct. France it is claimed is not so hoggish, and will give free scope to the commerce of other nations. It is a fact that Great Britain has few friends from the poles to the equator.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

Arkansas voted on Monday, and a large vote was polled, the Democratic State ticket being elected by a larger majority than usual.

The reader will miss a good thing if he fails to read Carl Schurz's reply to Senator Hoar on the Mulligan letters in this issue of The Post.

The execution of Weinberger, yesterday, seems to have been conducted with propriety and solemnity befitting the last exercise of human justice.

The Democrats of Connecticut Tuesday renominated Governor Waller, although he had previously declined. He will make the race and be elected.

Governor Hendricks' speech at Indianapolis, on Saturday night last, appears on our first page to-day. It is a calm discussion of political issues, presenting the questions with great clearness and the Democratic position with force and eloquence.

Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island died Tuesday, after a year or two of ill-health. He was seventy years of age, and as editor of the leading paper of the State, Governor, and United States Senator since 1859, developed the faculty of making many friends and few enemies. He represented one of the corporation interests that control the politics of Rhode Island, and did as reputably as could be expected.

There is a wide discrepancy between commercial estimates of the yield of wheat and the last preliminary estimate of the Department of Agriculture. The latter indicated a yield of 10,000,000 or 20,000,000 less than 500,000,000 bushels, but the trade estimates exceed 500,000,000 more or less. Talmadge's estimate foots up 530,000,000, exceeding the largest crop ever previously produced by 26,000,000, and the crop of last year by 109,000,000. The McCormick Harvesting Company, of Chicago, estimates the yield in seven winter wheat States and five spring wheat States at 373,000,000 against 360,000,000 in 1882, and 284,000,000 in 1883.

The condition of affairs in the coal mining region of Ohio is such as to demand the intervention of the power of the State to preserve order, which only occurs when the civil authorities fail. It is always lamentable when the military arm is invoked to repress disorder, as it usually happens lives are lost and grievous injuries inflicted, not always on the guilty or those most responsible for these public disturbances. Demagogues who get at the head of organizations incite, by intemperate speech, the passions of men already excited by real or fancied wrongs, and disturbances are precipitated and disorder prevails. The strong arm of the State has been appealed to, and must, at whatever cost, restore order and protect society. Governor Hoadly will perform his duty, however unpleasant it may be to himself or others.

The Republicans for weeks have been at work in Maine. They have put all the money in the State they cared to send there. They have fused with the Prohibitionists and won over some of the Greenbackers. The State has been tramped over by Governors, Congressmen and party magnates without number, making an industrious canvass. Jim Blaine has had his magnetic finger and Mulligan soap in every township. The election is only a few days off, and the Republicans now come to the front with stories the Democrats are throwing money into the State by the carload. This is very thin. In the first place we haven't the money, and if we had, as our party leaders are discreet men, it wouldn't go to Maine. It is safe for the Republican-Prohibition fusion, and much good it will do Mulligan with the Germans of New York, Ohio and the northwest.

Some Blaine papers exhibit a nervous solicitude lest Governor Hoadly will fail in his duty toward the Ohio miners by refusing to force a collision between them and the military. They think if a hundred or so of the miners were killed it would be a good thing for Blaine, as political capital could be made out of it against Governor Hoadly. Anything more despicable can hardly be imagined. The taxpayers in this city have realized the cost and consequences of a misdirected fire by soldiery upon a mob in which ten or more innocent lives were sacrificed and resulted in the destruction of millions of dollars' worth of property, all of which might have been saved by the exercise of judgment and a little cool, common sense. Governor Hoadly's first and greatest duty is to preserve the peace and restore order. If this can be done without the intervention of military force, so much the better for all concerned.

The County Commissioners Monday, in connection with the County Engineer, Solicitor and Controller, awarded the contract for the new county buildings to Norcross Brothers, a Massachusetts firm of experienced and responsible contractors. They were decided the lowest and best bidders at $2,243,024, and they get the contract conditioned they give the necessary security within ten days. The building is to be constructed of Worcester granite. The general sentiment is favorable to a liberal outlay, and an edifice that will be a credit to the city and county, with the qualification the work shall be honestly and well done—that there shall be no jobbery or political favoritism. Although the contract goes to a firm in another State, the bulk of the mechanical work will be necessarily done in Pittsburgh by our own mechanics. There is this advantage in a foreign contractor: He will be held to a rigid fulfillment of his contract, and local influence will not be exerted in the direction of "extras," but rather the other way.

"I am using Dr Graves' Heart Regulator with great results, had Heart Disease for nine years so bad could not lie down.—John McGuff, Pike Station, O. The Heart Regulator cures all forms of Heart Disease, nervousness and sleeplessness.

A TOOTH FOR A TOOTH.

Weinberger, the Hungarian Jew, Pays the Penalty.

A History of His Crime—"It's Too Late Now," Were His Dying Words.

"Whoso sheds man's blood by man shall his blood be shed," is the substance of the ancient but still rigidly enforced law of Moses. These words were written to guide the footsteps of the Jews. By those people this law has been seldom violated. The first of that once chosen race known in this county to have disregarded the comprehensive injunction paid the strict penalty Tuesday, when, at thirty-four minutes after 10 o'clock, Martin Weinberger, the Hungarian Jew, found guilty of murdering his partner, Louis Gutfreund, was legally strangled in the jail yard in the presence of probably one hundred spectators, besides a jury of twelve men, a full medical board, and representatives of the city press.

Weinberger was about thirty years old. While he was in no way vicious looking his appearance was not prepossessing. Of a naturally dark complexion, his long confinement had given to his face a sallow, death hue, and his presence was rather repulsive. His lips were bloodless. A slight moustache, dark in color, covered his upper lip. He wore a rather shabby suit of clothes, on account of his desire to appear plain. When he accompanied the Sheriff to the scaffold the bright, warm sun blinded him and his head hung, probably to shade his eyes. He made a will on August 29. He asked that his body be interred in the Austro-Hungarian cemetery, of Pittsburgh, according to the rites and ceremonies of the Orthodox Israelitish religion; that his goods be converted into money, and the proceeds with $30 in the hands of Mayor Fulton sent to his wife, Nettie Weinberger, and his daughter Editha Weinberger, living in Klein Dablon, Conudat, Bereg, Hungary. Rabbi Bernstein and Joseph N. Spielman are appointed his executors.

The crime for which the young Hebrew paid the penalty has a rather strange and romantic history. On Sunday, June 18, 1882, the dead body of Louis Gutfreund was found lying near a tree on the Backbone road, within a short distance of Edgeworth station, this county. Gutfreund was a peddler and used a horse and wagon in his business. During several days prior to his death he was in company with Martin Weinberger, also a peddler. Each man carried a large stock of those wares peculiar to the Jewish hawker. They kept the heavier portion of their stock in the wagon. On Friday evening, June 16, they were last seen by Elias Reno on the road, ascending a hill near Reno's barn. Their horse appeared fagged and scarcely able to walk. Gutfreund was leading or helping the animal up the hill. Some days later the finding of a straw hat in the road led to the discovery in the woods of the murdered Gutfreund. A bullet hole was found in the back of his head. The case was at once placed in the hands of Coroner Dressler, then County Detective. Great difficulty was experienced in identifying the murdered man. Several times his decayed body was exhumed before his identity was definitely fixed. A systematic search for his slayer was then begun. Every thread was utilized in weaving a substantial net of evidence, and one circumstance after another was stacked up until they stood as a monument of proof against Weinberger, and finally acted as a bridge upon which he walked from Time into Eternity.

The two peddlers with their fagged and worn out horse were followed from the hill at Reno's barn to within a half mile of where the murder was committed. Here all trace of them was lost. The identity of Weinberger was fixed and a warrant was issued for his arrest. He then boarded at No. 43 Second avenue, but when wanted he was absent. On the Saturday evening following about 8 o'clock he returned to his boarding place. He was told of the charge against him and by his associates was advised to give himself up. He accordingly visited the Mayor's office and at his own solicitation was arrested and locked up. His trial soon followed. The accumulated evidence, entirely of a circumstantial nature, was thrown in the scales against him and he was outweighed. In January, 1883, he was adjudged guilty of murder in the first degree, and soon thereafter Judge Bailey sentenced him to death. A new trial was asked for, but was refused. His native Government was petitioned to interfere with the authorities of this country, but all efforts were without fruit. Last week the doomed man made a statement to the effect that he shot Gutfeund to save his own life. On this ground Governor Pattison was asked to grant a respite for thirty days to allow an investigation, but late on Monday evening the following terse but comprehensive message sealed the prisoner's doom.

> Decline to interfere with the execution of the law. ROBT. E. PATTISON.

The above was shown the prisoner shortly after its reception. When it was read to him by his attorneys who received it he displayed no evidence of surprise. He seemed to realize that he had been hoping against hope, and when the last thread was broken he seemed to be sustained by an unfaltering hope in a happy hereafter. He was composed and calm after the message had been read and seemed to be in unusually good spirits. Warden Smith and son called on him during the evening and remained in his cell until after midnight. They talked freely of prison life and the doomed man spoke pleasantly of the many acquaintances he had formed during his confinement. He referred frequently to his wife and little daughter in Hungary, and seemed to throw intense feeling into his conversation when referring to his married life.

At about 1 o'clock his visitors bade him good night and left him with his death watch. He soon retired and slept quietly until 6 o'clock in the morning, when he arose and dressed himself and breakfasted on a steak and coffee. He was still calm and composed. Shortly after breakfast he received Rabbis Myer and Bernstein cordially and thanked them for their early call. He joined both the ministers in prayer and listened with concern and attention to the reading of the Jewish Ritual. Rev. E R Donehoo and Samuel Spencer, of the Young Men's Christian Association, called during the devotional service. Rabbi Bernstein then recited in his native tongue the following prayer:

> "In thy hands, Oh God, I commit my spirit. In the times that I sleep, and when I wake, I am still with Thee. May a time come when all tears and sorrows shall cease, when God shall remove from the world all uncleanness and iniquity."

Rev. Donehoo followed in a fervent and earnest appeal in behalf of the prisoner's wife and child. Attorney Friedman spent a short time with the prisoner, and during all the morning the burden of his talk was about his wife and little daughter.

Shortly before half past 11 the jail office was cleared and Sheriff McCallin and Deputies Cluley and German proceeded to the doomed man's cell. A cordial salutation was followed by the solemn reading of the death warrant. The reading startled the prisoner and his nervousness was apparent.

"We are ready now," said Sheriff McCallin. His face was flushed and his lithe frame trembled.

"Well, I am ready to go," replied the prisoner, without a falter. He arose, and stood motionless while Deputy German pinioned his arms with a strip of white crash.

"Have you anything to tell me?" the Sheriff asked in an undertone.

"No; it is too late now," in reply fell from the culprit's lips, without a tremor. These were his last words.

The funeral procession then started. The Sheriff and victim led the way. They were followed by Deputies Cluley and German. The ministers remained in the jail corridor. When the procession reached the door leading to the scaffold they halted. Hurriedly the heavy brass key was turned in the dingy old lock, and the huge iron doors swung open. As if by magic every head in the audience was uncovered. The prisoner entered with firm and steady stride—a little faster than an ordinary gait, but his movements were steadier than those of the Sheriff. The two mounted the half dozen steps to the scaffold. A whisper passed between them, the noose was hurriedly but carefully fastened around the doomed man's neck. A white cap was drawn over his head, the fatal trap was touched, and a mass of tenantless clay dangled in the air and the law was satisfied.

The body hung for nearly twenty minutes. It was then taken down and examined by the jury. It was afterward coffined and conveyed to the Sheriff's office, where the medical board examined it. Death resulted from strangulation. The body was afterward conveyed to the B. & O. depot. From thence it was taken to Chartiers where the remains were interred in the Hungarian Cemetery. Services were held at the church there. A short funeral sermon was preached by Rabbi M. Closener.

THE VERMONT ELECTION.

Returns to Date Show a Republican Majority of 20,323.

[The election for Governor in Vermont yesterday, showed a decided falling off in the Republican majority. Five years ago, before Garfield's election, they carried the State by 26,603 majority. The latest returns indicate their majority yesterday will fall below 20,000. This is a great Democratic gain, and shows the Democrats are doing better than in the Tilden campaign. The Burlington district elects Hubbard, a Democrat, to Congress, and the city goes Democratic for the first time in its history. Already the g. o. p. can commence to see the handwriting on the wall.]

Burlington, Vt., September 3.—The *Free Press* has returns from 204 of the 240 towns in the State. These give Pringree, Republican, 39,518; Redington, Democrat, 18,639, and Greenback, Independent and scattering, 556. Pringree's majority over Redington, 20,879; Pringee's majority over all, 20,323. The remaining towns will increase Pringree's majority over all to about 22,500. The 204 towns four years ago gave the Republicans 44,953 and Democrats 20,227. The Republican vote has therefore fallen off 12 per cent., and the Democratic 10 per cent. The average Republican majority the last four prior elections was 21,000.

ST. ALBANS DEMOCRATIC.

St. Albans, Vt., September 3.—The bolt in this county resulted in the election of the Democratic ticket by majorities ranging from 152 to 639. This county on the State ticket gives Pringree (Rep.) 3,333, Redington (Dem.) 1,732, and Soule 142, showing a Republican gain of 254 over all as compared with 1880. Stewart for Congress has a majority over Simmons and Kidder of 1,863.

WINDHAM COUNTY DEMOCRATIC.

Brattleboro, Vt., September 3.—Returns from all but one of the towns in Windham county show a Republican loss on the vote of 1880 of 1,250. Four Democrats and one Independent were elected to the Legislature from Windham county.

ARKANSAS.

THE DEMOCRATS CARRY THE STATE BY THE USUAL LARGE MAJORITY.

Little Rock, September 2.—The election yesterday will probably show the largest vote ever cast in this State by both Republicans and Democratic parties. The members of the Democratic State Committee claim that their majority is from 37,000, as shown at the election two years ago, to nearly 50,000.

TILDEN VISITED

By a Committee of Distinguished Personages at Greystone.

New York, September 3.—The steam yacht Viking, belonging to Samuel J. Tilden, steamed down from Yonkers to the foot of West Twenty-third street at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in charge of George W. Smith, Tilden's private secretary, and shortly afterward a committee appointed by the National Democratic Convention at Chicago to present an address of regret that Tilden felt it necessary to decline the Presidency, went on board. The committee and party included Joseph Pulitzer, editor of the *World*. After a pleasant sail up the river, during which a very handsome collation was set, the company reached Yonkers. R. H. Henry, of Mississippi, Chairman of the Committee, and Governor Abbett, of New Jersey, were selected to present the resolutions. They were driven to Greystone. There they were received in the parlor by Mr. Tilden, who was dressed neatly, and who welcomed them. Mr. Tilden has been indisposed lately, and his physicians advised against any formal reception at this time. The chairman of the committee, Mr. Henry, in his address to Mr. Tilden, said: "The National Democratic Convention accepted your declination and withdrawal from public life with reluctance, and knew the influence of your example as a public officer would not be lost. That example was and will ever continue to largely influence the political parties in this country for good. They have learned from it that with a chief executive officer of sagacity, firmness and integrity, it is possible to secure what the people of the United States have practically lost—honest and cheap administration of public affairs. But it will be no affront to you, sir, when we add that coupled with this purpose to do you honor is another and no less fixed determination of the Democratic party to emphasize now and in coming years, all along its march and line of battle, a deliberate assault on the Republican party upon constitutional liberty in nullification of your election."

Death of a Faster.

Reading, Pa., September 3.—Mrs. Washington Keller, who has been fasting for the past forty-eight days, died this morning. She was moved to commence to fast by reading Christ's fast in the wilderness. When well she weighed 275 pounds and now weighs only 100.

POLAR SECRETS.

The Diaries of the Greely Party and Their Sad Disclosures.

Lieut. Greely Alleged to Have Been Physically and Mentally Incompetent.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

Washington, September 2.—Army officers who have read the diaries of Greely's men are beginning to talk out about the sad details of the unfortunate Arctic expedition. They say that instead of Greely being a hero he was incompetent and blundered throughout. Gen. Sheridan is reported to have said that he saw nothing heroic in the conduct of Greely and it was a question whether it was up to the standard of duty of a commander. It is alleged that when Greely was urged for a promotion to a vacancy in the Quartermaster General's Department, that although the Quartermaster General recommended it the Lieutenant General stated that he did not regard Greely as entitled to promotion or qualified. The Chief Signal officer is outspoken in his admiration of Greely as a soldier and a scientist and General Hazen's praise is apparently the only official tribute that has been conferred upon the explorer. The importance of Gen. Hazen's communication is differently estimated by different people, and praise from other sources would be a more important recommendation.

An army officer of high rank and good authority said:

GREELY INCOMPETENT.

"Lieutenant Greely was a student and a scientist of more or less ability, but an utter failure as a military commander. The diaries of the members of the party reveal a startling story. I am informed that they show mistakes, errors of judgment and discipline almost from the very start; orders issued that could not be complied with, ill temper, etc. As for errors of judgment, think of a party abandoning a post full of provisions and going southward with so uncertain a prospect and carrying tons of coal that were unnecessary, when tons of provisions in their place might have saved the whole party. Errors of judgment of that description render a commander totally incompetent; beside that, Greely quarreled with his officers and men from the start. In the latter part of the stay at Cape Sabine there were two factions living apart and refusing to speak to each other. Sergeant Brainard headed the party which included Greely, and Long headed the other. As for heroism on Greely's part, when the trying time came and the opportunity for heroism, firmness or trying discharge of duty, Greely was mentally and physically incompetent and was managed and fed like a child by Brainard. The quarrels and dissensions in the party reflect very severely upon the commander.

HIS EGOTISM.

"Another point against Greely is his intense egotism. When he sent instructions for his relief, he urged that no more experienced authority be consulted; that no variation from his plan be made. Greely has been guilty of deception and prevarication in his endeavor to keep from the public the facts about his party. His official report is not candid or honest. He intimates clearly that Henry was the only man accused of stealing provisions, and shields other members, or at least another member, whom the diaries accuse of the thefts of provision after their distribution from their weaker comrades.

DR. PAVY'S DEATH A MYSTERY.

"The diaries also disclose a mystery about Dr. Pavy's death that Greely should not have allowed to remain unexplained. Lieutenant Ray is the only man who has read all the diaries and records. Other army officers have read portions of them and these facts have come to my knowledge from time to time, as they have to the knowledge of other officials. If the Lieutenant General would consent to be quoted you would see what an impression has been created by these disclosures."

EATING HUMAN FLESH.

"The men's diaries make no allusion to eating human flesh, do they?" asked the reporter.

"No," was the reply, "and I don't think any official information has been received on that subject. But then Brainard told the story the very first thing. You know he was much stronger than any of the rest when he came aboard the Bear. Surprise was expressed at it, and when he was asked why it was, he said: 'Oh, I could eat the d—d stuff and digest it, but the others couldn't', when some one of the rescuing party remarked the absence of Dr. Pavy's body and expressed wonder as to what became of it, Brainard said: 'He's all gone; I finished the last of him just before you arrived.'"

A HORRIBLE MURDER.

A Wealthy Man Thrown Under a Train and Cut To Pieces.

Troy N. Y., September 3.—Andrew Jackson, a wealthy resident of Hammond's Station, four miles from Mechanicsville, Saratoga county, was found on the railroad early this morning, with a deep cut on the head and both legs cut off. He lived an hour. Before dying he said William Bolan and John Duffy, neighbors, threw him under the train. Bolan's father recently beat Jackson in a law suit and were enemies ever since. Young Bolan was arrested at Mechanicsville and denies the charge. Duffy will be arrested and both arraigned at Mechanicsville this afternoon. There is intense excitement at Mechanicsville and vicinity, where the parties are all well known. Opinion varies as to the truth of Jackson's dying statement.

Mrs. Langtry is chillingly polite to her former friends in London, because she believes that they have talked uncharitably about her.

Abandoned Cases.

A comparatively large number of the cases which Drs. Starkey & Palen, of 1109 Girard street, Philadelphia, are so successfully treating with their new Vitalizing remedy, are what are known as abandoned or "desperate" cases—many of them a class which no physician of any school would undertake to cure. They are, in fact, such as have run the gauntlet of experiment within the regular schools of medicine, and of quackery without, until between diseases and drugs the patient is reduced to the saddest and most deplorable condition, and one for which relief seems impossible. No treatment can be subjected to a severer test than is offered by these cases. The marvel is that Drs. Starkey & Palen can affect a cure in so many instances. If you need the help of such a Treatment, write for information in regard to its nature and action, and it will be promptly sent.

THE WINNERS.

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Thirteen Democratic Conventions Nominate Candidates,

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And Present to the Voters the Strongest Ticket Ever Named in the County.

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Peace Possesses the Delegates and Good Work the Result.

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Hon. James H. Hopkins Renominated for Congress—The Conventions.

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The Democratic Conventions to nominate Congressional, Senatorial, Legislative and County candidates held Wednesday were marked with careful and considerate action. The work performed by each convention reflects creditably on the delegates who took part in its deliberations. As a whole the work was well done and the county Democracy can well be proud of their labors. The candidates presented are in each and every case gentle men of unqualified integrity and especially strong where they need strength. Geographically speaking, they have been selected from the proper places. The gatherings were quiet and the most conspicuous feature of the Conventions was the marked harmony which guided and prompted their movements. The delegates seemed to have been inspired by a feeling of good will and honesty of purpose, and their only desire seemed to be to do the greatest good for the best interests of the party. Their work is the work of no faction or clique. They have presented to a united Democracy an array of candidates such as has never been presented to the voters of this county before, and the good judgment and carefully seasoned conduct of the honest Democrats yesterday must and will be rewarded with success in November. Following is the ticket nominated.

Congress, XXII. district—Hon. JAMES H. HOPKINS, of the Twentieth ward, Pittsburgh.

Congress, XXIII. district—Hon. MORRISON FOSTER, of the First ward, Allegheny City.

Forty-third Senatorial—M. J. RAFFERTY, of the Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.

Forty-fifth Senatorial—Hon. WM. WEIHE, of the Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.

First Legislative Dist.—JOHN SULLIVAN 6th ward, JOHN TITZEL, 4th ward, N. P. WHISTON, 3d ward, Allegheny.

Second Legislative Dist.—No nomination.

Third Legislative Dist.—CHAS. DEEGAN.

Fourth Legislative Dist.—H. T. WATSON, 18th ward, CHRIS. LAGEE, JR., 22nd ward, EDWARD KENNEDY, 28th ward, JOHN GEARING, 35th ward.

Fifth Legislative Dist.—No nomination.

Sixth Legislative Dist.—T. W. TAYLOR Homestead, M. C. KEEFE, Mansfield.

Judge of Orphans' Court—Hon. W. G. HAWKINS of Hawkins Station.

For Sheriff—JOHN BIRMINGHAM, of Bellevue.

Recorder—W. B. LUPTON, of the Thirty-fifth ward, Pittsburgh.

Controller—ROBERT W. LYON, of the Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.

Treasurer—THOMAS BROWN, of the Twentieth ward, Pittsburgh.

Clerk of Courts—JOSEPH A. SKELLEY, of McKeesport.

Register of Wills and Clerk of Orphans' Court—HERMAN HANDEL, of Snowden township.

County Commissioner.—DANIEL MCWILLIAMS, JOSEPH STOKLEY, Pittsburgh.

Director of Poor—DAVID BANDI, of East Deer township.

Chairman of County Committee—W. J. BRENNEN, of the Twenty-fourth ward, Pittsburgh.

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SKETCHES OF THE CANDIDATES.
THE MEN WHO WILL COMMAND THE VOTES OF ALL GOOD PEOPLE.

John Birmingham, the candidate for Sheriff, has been a life-long Democrat from his first vote for General Jackson in 1824. He was for many years a successful captain on the Ohio river, and in every position of life proved himself worthy the confidence of the community in which he has passed his life. As Prothonotary of Allegheny county, he was without exception the best and most efficient officer who ever filled that position. As Warden of the Western Penitentiary for a number of years, was an unexceptionable official, and placed that institution upon a better financial basis than it had ever attained. He had for a number of years been a member of the Board of the County Workhouse, as well as a member of the Reform School at Morganza. He has frequently been mentioned for places of public trust, and always commanded the entire respect and confidence of the community.

Joseph A. Skelley, nominated for Clerk of Courts, is probably one of the best known young Democrats in the county, and is certainly one of the most reputable. He was born in Latrobe, Pa., in 1852, and came to this county about fifteen years ago. He has resided in McKeesport since 1872, and was clerk of that borough for several terms, filling the position most acceptably. He is in the drug business there, doing a flourishing business and is known as one of the Skelley Brothers, the most enterprising young men in the county. Mr. Skelley has always taken an active, intelligent part in the politics of the county, and is now a member of the State Committee from his district. He is popular, good looking and capable.

For Clerk of Orphans' Court and Register of Wills the convention nominated that hale, hearty, jovial, German, Herman Handel Esq., than whom there is no better or more capable man in the county. He is a resident of Snowden township where he has one of the best stock farms in the State.

Mr. Handel is Justice of the Peace for the township and has a real estate office in Allegheny, where he spends a portion of his time. It is said of him that he is the only magistrate in the State who refuses to accept fees. He is a big bearded honest man and will poll a tremendous vote.

William B. Lupton, the candidate for Recorder, is a well-known business man of the firm of W. B. Lupton & Co., roofers. Mr. Lupton has an extensive acquaintance in the county, and one of our most popular citizen. He is President of Fort Duquesne Incline Company, a director in several insurance companies and a very successful and upright man. To a friend he said: "I do not want any office, but if the people of this county call me to serve them I will make such sacrifices as are necessary to comply with their wishes."

Hon. Robert W. Lyon, nominee for Controller, is too well known in this community to need an extended notice at our hands. His popularity has been twice tried and found equal to both emergencies. He was elected Clerk of Courts in 1878, but was counted out and a majority given to his opponent of 505 votes. He was again nominated for Mayor of this city in 1881 and elected by nearly seventeen hundred majority. He was a dashing, brave soldier, an upright citizen and a very acceptable public officer. Notwithstanding the ten thousand Republican majority promised by Mr. Fetterman, Major Lyon is popular and lucky enough to be elected Controller of the county.

Michael C. Rafferty, nominated for the Senatorial race in the Forty-third district, is a gallant young Democrat, who will make a vigorous campaign. He is popular and will be heard from in November.

E. S. Kennedy is a member of Select Council from the Twenty-eighth ward. He is a young and active Democrat and popular throughout the entire South Side. He was formerly a glass worker, and will receive the undivided support of the laboring people of both parties.

John Goehring is also a member of Select Council from the Thirty-fifth ward. He, too, is an active and influential young Democrat, whose life has been spent as a laborer in the mills of the South Side. He is popular and a sure winner.

Hon. Charles Deegan is well known. His record in the last Legislature speaks for itself. He was uniformly opposed to all jobs and jobbers. He is a rolling mill man and the choice of the laboring men of this district, having been born and raised and educated in the Tenth ward. His successful advocacy of all labor legislation in the Democratic House of Representative entitles him to the support of all laborers without regard to party. His opponent, George Richards, is well known as a Republican ringster having uniformly voted as a member of Select Council for all ring jobs before that body. He will be snowed under by it least 1,600 majority.

Mr. Taylor is the popular labor advocate, whose voice has so often been heard in that cause that his name has become almost a household word. "Old Beeswax," as he is called, has stumped the States. He has a local reputation as a poet. The people of the Sixth district will be entertained in a lively manner by the ticket which is graced by the names of Keefe and Taylor. Mr. Taylor is about sixty years of age and a citizen of Homestead.

Michael C. Keefe is a resident of North Mansfield. At present he is engaged as a train dispatcher on the Panhandle railroad. He is a representative workingman, and very popular with the dinner-bucket brigade who have need of just legislation. He has been a delegate to a number of labor conventions. He is young, earnest and active, and with the Labor nomination he should and will be elected. Mr. Keefe is twenty-six years of age and an energetic worker.

William Weihe, the nominee for State Senator in the Forty-fifth District, needs no introduction to the people of this county. He was born in the city. He has lived on the South Side for thirty years, working in the rolling mills as a "boiler." He is the President of the Amalgamated Association and a member of the Legislature, having been elected in 1882, in which it was universally conceded that he was one of its most attentive and conservative members. He is remarkable for his immense physical proportions, selfpoise and ability to comprehend a question, and for his scrupulous honesty and determination to conscientiously discharge every trust. Weihe will secure the Forty-fifth district for the cause of labor and Democracy.

H. T. Watson, nominated for the Legislature in the Fourth Legislative district, was born in Kiskiminetas township, Armstrong county, Pa., in 1854, consequently is thirty years of age. His father removed to Westmoreland county, in the vicinity of Parnassus, and the subject of this sketch was brought up on a farm, taught school in Burrell township six years. He attended school in the summer at the academy in order to better fit himself for the responsible duties he had assumed. He finished his education at Mount Union College, Ohio, and in order to fit himself for study of the law, the profession which he had always been ambitious to succeed in, he pumped a well at St. Petersburg, Clarion county, earning money enough to pursue his studies of the law. He read law under John F. Edmundson in 1879 and was admitted to the bar in 1881, and is a living example of the self-made American who fills the career which he is suited to successfully, and from the date of his admission to the bar has made a success in its practice. The only public position he has ever filled is that of Select Councilman from the Eighteenth ward, Pittsburgh. He is now serving his second term and the people of his ward are perfectly satisfied with his course, having uniformally voted against the jobs of the ringsters and lobbyists which infest Councils. His past public career is but a small promise of what he will do if elected to the Legislature as he has promised to vote against the jobs and jobbers in and about the Legislature. Mr. Watson is a forcible speaker and will enlighten the citizens of the Fourth Legislative district during the campaign, as he has promised to stump every ward of the district.

Christopher Magee, Jr., nominated for Assembly, is the son of the well known attorney of that name. He is just merging into manhood and has the reputation of being one of the brightest young men of the East End. He is affable, courteous and scholarly, and thus early in life follows the footsteps of his father, who represented this same district twenty-seven years ago in the Legislature. His vote in the Convention, though absent himself, is a proof of his popularity.

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CHOLERA RECORD.

MARSEILLES, September 3.—During the twenty-four hours ended to-night there were three deaths here from cholera.

NAPLES, September 3.—From 2 P. M to 4 P. M. Wednesday, there were 73 fresh cases of cholera and 32 deaths in this city. The situation is improving. At Novelda during the twelve hours ended at 9 A. M. to day, there were 7 deaths and 4 fresh cases.

PARIS, September 3.—At Madras, British India, there were 24 deaths from cholera on Sunday. There were six deaths from the disease at Toulon to-day and 14 in Perpignan and suburbs in the 24 hours ending last night.

The spread of cholera in Italy has depressed trade on the Vienna Bourse. Ten thousand persons have fled from La Thezia.

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CABLE NOTES.

THE Italian poet Carcano is dead.

A RUSSIAN corvette has seized the American schooner Sophia Johnson, at Behring's Island, Behring sea.

THE Eastern Telegraph Company has given notice that their land wires to Tien Tsin and Pekin have been interrupted.

LONDON *Truth* is authority for the statement that Rubenstein has been engaged to give twenty concerts in America.

IT is reported that Gen. Wolseley has offered Henry M. Stanley a position on his staff. Stanley has asked permission of the King of Belgium to accept.

LONDON *Truth* asserts that Baron Carlingford, Lord of the Privy Seal, will shortly resign his Cabinet position. His probable successor will be Lord Rosebery.

A PARIS correspondent says it is reported Courbet is ordered to suspend operations in the Chinese littoral. Ferry is desirous of giving Pekin time to reflect upon the situation.

THE arrival of the Czar at Warsaw has been postponed until September 8. Five hundred more policemen have arrived. Official circles positively assert the three Emperors will positively meet at Skirnievic.

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MY wife used Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator with great relief, it is the only relief from Heart Disease. I cheerfully recommend it.—J. B. Miller, P. M., Mulberry Grove, Ill. $1 per bottle.

MR. BONNER is said to have offered Mr. Case $60,000 for Jay-Eye-See.

HENDRICKS' SPEECH

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He Addresses Over 2,000 Farmers at a Fair,

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And Is Loudly Applauded at the End of Every Sentence.

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Indiana Germans Almost Solidly Democratic.

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A Republican Grand Army Man Fires Hot Shot Into Blaine and Logan.

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INDIANAPOLIS, IND., September 3.—Ex-Governor Hendricks addressed an audience of 2,000 persons for an hour and a half at Connersville to-day, at the fair grounds. Mr. Hendricks' reception was cordial. After repeating substantially the same speech delivered at Indianapolis last Saturday, he closed as follows: "You know I have been several times a candidate (cries or "and elected once;") yes, once or twice. I have been before the people of Indiana more frequently than I desired. When I was elected Governor I did not want to be a candidate. When I was nominated Vice President before I did not want to be a candidate, but it is not necessary to talk about that now. (Cries of "no.") I did not expect to be a candidate this time. (But we wanted you.) I tell you now I want your votes the worst in the world. (Laughter, applause and cries of "you will get them.") That is what I want. Some people have said a candidate for Vice President ought not to go about making speeches. Well, I speak to my equals, to men who have the deciding of the question, and I want them to say when they elect me this fall that act which excluded me from the office to which I was elected before was an infamous outrage. Republicans believe it now. (Applause and cries of "We know it now.") I have not found one for a long time that was not perfectly satisfied on that subject. And they are becoming rapidly satisfied of another, and that is, that it is going to be repeated this fall. They tell you that in New York the Irish people are going against the Democrats, and that the laboring party is not going for Cleveland, and all that. It is not worth while to disturb your minds about that. Irishmen are natural Democrats. [Great applause and laughter.] I am not speaking of that in fun, but I am speaking of it in earnest. He has breathed a breath of anxious desire for a better Government in his own country. When he comes here his sympathies are for popular government, honestly and economically administered, and there has never been a time when the rights of foreigners had to be vindicated in this country, that the Democratic party did not stand by their rights. Irishmen and Democrats stand together. When I was defeated in my own district at Shelbyville, it was because I would not be a Know-Nothing. If I had been willing to have been a Know-Nothing and carry Know-Nothing votes, I would have done well enough, but I would not. I would have felt so mean all the balance of my life I could not stand it. [Applause and laughter.] It was impossible. Now, my fellow-citizens, it is not necessary for me to appeal to you any further. You have known me more or less for a good many years. If I am worthy of the high office the party has nominated me for then I appeal to you for your support. Now, I received the great honor in the Convention that nominated me such as very few receive. It was the honor which I felt was extended to the people of my own State, and when they placed me in nomination it happened to be at a time when I did not know exactly what was going on in the convention, and I was not drunk either. [Laughter.] Then I could not refuse and did not desire to refuse it. But I am a candidate before you, and I take off my hat and ask of the ladies and gentlemen their support." [Applause.]

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THE SITUATION IN OHIO.
THE REPUBLICANS CRYING ALOUD IN THEIR DISTRESS FOR "SOAP."
[Special to The Pittsburgh Post.]

CLEVELAND, September 1.—A careful and impartial inspection of the political situation in Ohio does not furnish an array of facts likely to encourage the Republican managers or sustain their boast that Ohio will give Blaine 40,000 majority. The frictions of the campaigns of 1882 and 1883 shattered the Republican party here and so changed the quantities and conditions of the body politic as to transfer Ohio from the Republican column to the doubtful list, with the fighting advantage in favor of the Democrats. It is claimed, with a great show of confidence and earnestness by the Republican managers and organs in this State and elsewhere, that the conditions that aided the Democrats to carry the State in 1882 and 1883 are not permanent and will not operate as a factor this year. Such a claim, however, is either based on a profound ignorance of the actual situation or a desire to conceal the disheartening fact that the magnetic man of Maine is far from having a sure thing in the great "October State."

Prior to and immediately after the Republican National Convention there was great bluster about the enthusiasm for Blaine in Ohio; now they are howling and pleading for "soap."

BLAINE BOOM SIMMERING DOWN.

The so-called tidal wave for Blaine has simmered down to a lazy dead swell, and the undertow is carrying more out to Cleveland than the tidal wave brought in. Never since the Republican party became a power in Ohio has there been such apathy and indifference manifested by its rank and file, especially in the manufacturing and business centres. With mechanics and miners on strike to secure living wages, or out of employment on account of suspension of work until better times; with no market in which the farmer can dispose of his crops; with the volume of business reduced to the lowest point ever reached before, there is no margin left upon which to build a tariff scare or business men's boom in behalf of the grand old party. Back of this condition of affairs is a feeling among conservative business men, who have heretofore voted the Republican ticket, that business will not be benefited by Blaine's election; hence they are not contributing money to help elect him, and are more than half way inclined to favor a change of the National Administration.

THE GERMANS HOLD THE BALANCE OF POWER.

It is evident that the German vote is the balance of power in Ohio. There has been a good deal said about Irish Democrats voting for Blaine. There may be some Irish Democrats in Ohio who will vote for him, but they will be very few in number. There are at a low estimate 80,000 German voters in Ohio, that is Germans by birth or direct descent. The bulk of these are in the counties of Hamilton, Cuyahoga, Montgomery, Lucas, Erie, Franklin and Auglaize. Six-tenths of the German vote was Republican prior to 1882, and from reports that come from all sections of the State it is safe to say that not less than seven-tenths of the German Republican vote, or 33,000 in round numbers, will be cast for Cleveland and Hendricks. Cleveland is known to be a champion of personal liberty and as such will command the support of the German voters. Beyond this is a desire on the part of the Germans to secure a change of administration. To add to the burdens that tax the strength of the Republican machine, the Prohibitionists are up and in arms and propose to make a big fight to show what they can do. They have placed a county ticket in the field in many counties and nominated a State ticket. The outcome of their fight will be not less than ten thousand votes for St. John. Butler will not cut much of a figure in this State. He will probably poll the vote cast for Weaver in 1880, which was 6,456. The bulk of this vote was drawn from the Republicans.

The more sanguine Republicans feel uneasy, and the cooler and more astute party workers admit that Ohio is a debatable State, and that its political fields are full of quagmires. Some of them even admit that the chance of carrying the State in October is too slim to depend on, but hope that somehow or other Blaine will pull through in November.

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THE IRISH MEETING.
EFFECT OF THE GREAT MEETING OF IRISH-AMERICANS LAST WEEK.
(New York Special to Baltimore Sun.)

The great Irish meeting on Thursday evening at the Academy of Music has had a good effect here. All the talk about the workingmen's dissatisfaction and the intention of the Irish to vote for Blaine came from Republican sources, a few dissatisfied heelers and chronic strikers, who always manage to sell out on the day before election. This talk amounted to very little at first, and would not have influenced a vote, but its persistent reiteration has had the effect of making some of the Democratic leaders and a large number of the rank and file believe that there was something in them, and they were disheartened accordingly. The effect of this meeting has been to dispel this illusion, and to create confidence where doubt existed. Yesterday I met a prominent Tammany Hall Democrat who for a week has been saying that Cleveland would lose a large percentage of the workingmen's vote. His tone and convictions had entirely changed. He said: "I have been looking around lately for myself. I went to the Academy of Music meeting to find an audience composed of followers of the County Democracy and professional politicians. I was completely surprised. I saw comparatively few of the men generally met with in meetings of that kind, and instead recognized hundreds of Irishmen, who never dabble in politics except to vote, and whose acquaintance I have formed during political canvasses. That convinced me that I was laboring under a wrong impression, and to satisfy myself I have made a tour of the workingmen's districts during the last two days. I find that there was some little dissatisfaction, but also discovered that it was all caused by the gossip which has been floating around since we returned from Chicago. This I know can be easily remedied, and I believe that there will not be the slightest trouble in bringing every disaffected Democrat into line before November.

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MONEY FOR MAINE.
ASKING MORE CASH TO HELP THE BLAINE AND PROHIBITION TICKET.

NEW YORK, September 1.—The Republican managers here are very much exercised concerning the Maine election. Ten days ago they thought that they had it about their own way in that State, and were prophesying that Robie would have an unprecedentedly large majority. The basis of that prophesy now turns out to have been the belief that the large amount of money they had sent to that State would bring about such a result. But ten days ago bad news from Augusta began to arrive here. Coupled with the receipt of the first bad news was the demand for more money. Ever since that time the news has been growing worse and the call for money in larger amounts more vehement. At the time these new demands for "more soap" were made the Republican National Committee was without funds. But it is stated that this was emphasized within the last few days from the highest quarter, and in a way that put the campaign managers on their mettle to raising the needed means. It is said now that part of the money asked for has been secured and that the remainder will be forthcoming early this week.

Yet with the money on hand Elkins and Jones are still very anxious about Robie's majority. They are so fearful it will be so ridiculously small as to seriously injure Blaine's chances that they are circulating through the news channels of the National Committee stories to the effect that the Democrats purpose to buy up the State.

These statements are simply absurd. The managers of the Democratic National Committee regard Maine as a certain Republican State, and have never contemplated making a fight there. They have practically done nothing with reference to the State elections in September, and have not sent a dollar there for the purpose of reducing Robie's majority. If the Republican majority is small, it will be due entirely to the work of the Democrats in that State, and to the great dissatisfaction in the Republican ranks toward Blaine, which is said to be as intense there as here.

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A LIE NAILED.
THE STORY OF CLEVELAND'S FRIENDSHIP TO MORRISON'S TARIFF BILL FALSE.
(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WASHINGTON, September 3.—The Republican press is just now making much ado about a letter written to the Boston *Herald* by Henry L. Wilson, Speaker Carlisle's clerk, stating that while the Morrison tariff bill was pending in Congress Governor Cleveland wrote letters to Congressmen urging its passage. Great stress is laid on the fact that Wilson is the clerk to the Speaker, but here, where he is known, he is regarded as totally irresponsible and is familiarly known as "Crazy Wilson." He always manages to keep in a public position, and it makes no difference to him whether he holds it under Republicans or Democrats. He was in the Signal Service office before he insinuated himself into the confiding Carlisle. His statements in regard to Cleveland's course on the tariff are without a shadow of truth, and their falsehoods were proved before they were even put in print.

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BOLTING FROM BLAINE.
A REPUBLICAN GRAND ARMY MAN FIRES HOT SHOT INTO LOGAN AND BLAINE.

ALBANY, September 3.—The following letter has been sent by Mr. H. C. Hunt, a member of the Grand Army of this city and a well-known Republican, to a friend, also a member of the G. A. R:

DEAR SIR—I have been known to you for many years as a most uncompromising Republican, and I am now going to surprise you by stating that for the first time in my life I cannot support the nominations of the Republican party. If there is any organization in the world to which I am attached it is the Grand Army of the Republic, and when I see that they are trying to use it for purely political and partisan ends, I believe it is time for an honest Grand Army man to rebuke such attempts to lead us like cattle to the shambles by either voting against the candidate or not voting at all. There is another reason—two in fact. Our party has nominated a man for Vice President whose record as a Grand Army man is not very creditable to our organization. He was virtually expelled because he thought so little of it as not to pay his dues. Then, again, for the first place on the ticket our party has named a man who has been assailed as corrupt by the very best elements in that party; and this very day there is no Republican paper or orator to offer the slightest defense to the charges brought against him. Therefore, for this election at least, I shall vote for the reform Governor—Grover Cleveland.

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IN THT WEST.
DEMOCRATIC CHANCES IN OHIO, WISCONSIN AND OTHER STATES.
(Washington Special.)

The letter of Hon. T. C. Pound, of Wisconsin, announcing his intention to bolt the Republican ticket and support Cleveland, is causing quite a sensation in political circles, and gives much encouragement to the Democrats.

Ex-Congressman Eldridge, of Wisconsin, says he met Mr. Pound at the Republican Convention at Chicago and he was very much chagrined at the defeat of Arthur. Mr. Eldridge thinks his declaration now is the result of having felt the pulse of his constituents. He says: "Wisconsin will go to the Democrats. The Germans will not vote for Blaine—there's no use talking—and they'll carry the State over."

Representative Wallace, of Ohio, who was the successful contestant for Mr. McKinley's seat in the House, arrived here this morning. He says that the Germans of Ohio are all leaving Blaine, and that Ohio will be carried in October by the Democrats.

General L. B. Parsons, of Illinois, who was once the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor of that State, says the Democrats are having a hurrah campaign, and are making very great gains in German districts. The Democrats, he says, have a fighting chance there, and if Ohio goes Democratic in October the Democrats may carry the day in Illinois.

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NOTHING CAN KEEP MICHIGAN FROM CASTING HER ELECTORAL VOTE FOR CLEVELAND AND HENDRICKS.

MUNCIE, IND., September 1.—A gentleman who has just returned from a cycle into Northern Indiana, Illinois and along the line of Southern Michigan says throughout the northern portion of the State there is a Cleveland boom that is unmistakable, and over the line there are ominous sounds to Republican ears. A prominent Michigan Senator (Republican) is authority for the statement that the Michigan Greenbackers and Democrats will fuse, and have practically done so. If this is the case, Cleveland will carry the State. This is a compromise on the local tickets, for which the Greenbackers compromise on the National ticket, and if it holds until election day nothing can save Michigan from Cleveland.

In Illinois there is a hard fight between Carter Harrison, Democratic, for Governor, and Oglesby. Harrison is a man who is a mixer, and he is a power in Cook county, and unless Oglesby, who is a little easy, and not one whit magnetic stirs his stumps, he will get left, notwithstanding the fact that he is in the home State of the Republican Vice Presidential candidate.

If all these things are as reliable as they seem to be, there will be somebody surprised in the near future, and the laugh will be on the other side of the national mouth from whence it has usually emanated.

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HONORS DUE.
RECEPTION TO GEN. DAVIS AT PHILADELPHIA.
(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

PHILADELPHIA, September 2.—A reception was extended this evening, at the Club Room, by the Philadelphia Democracy, to General Wm. W. H. Davis, the Democratic candidate for Congressman-at-large.

The reception was largely attended, and brief speeches were made by ex-Speaker Randall, ex-Senator Wallace and Chairman Hensel.

General Davis made an eloquent address, concluding as follows:

The objective point of the campaign is good government, by the people and in the interest of honesty, purity and economy. Political management must be relegated to the golden age when Thomas Jefferson declared—"The whole art of government consists in being honest." The lessons, that an office is a trust and not a perquisite, an officer a servant instead of a master, must be retaught. The number of officers must be reduced to the actual necessities of the public service, and all stolen power given back to the people. When these things shall have been done, our Republican system can be developed to its full capacity. Our business relations call loudly for a change. There is stagnation in nearly every channel, and many of our industries are paralyzed. Furnaces are silent or blowing out, factories closed, workmen idle, values shrinking; and almost daily strikes prove that warfare exists between capital and labor. The problem of living bears harder on the men of toil, and the number which "lives almost constantly in the shadow of anxiety is yearly increasing." This state of things, after a quarter of a century of unrestrained power, should satisfy the most skeptical that the Republican party is not qualified to deal with the important and delicate interests of the country.

Happily, there are many indications that the true situation is understood. Prominent Republicans in all parts of the country are declaring for the Democratic nominee, not because they have turned Democrats, but realize the peril to the Government if longer continued in the same control. The most noted of these is ex-Governor Pond, of Wisconsin, who declares against Mr. Blaine "for the company he keeps and the friends he has made," and because he "embodies most in American politics that is menacing to public morals and integrity in government." He turns to Grover Cleveland as the Moslem turns to his Mecca—his only hope.

I congratulate you, gentlemen, on the choice of candidates. Governor Cleveland possesses, in an eminent degree, the qualities that equip men for high executive duties. He has won renown in every public office he has filled. He recognizes the Government as the people's property, and that it must be managed in their interest. He favors a comprehensive system of reform that will purify the public service in all departments, and remove offices from the political auction block. He will take the Presidential chair deeply sensible of its high duties and great responsibilities. Mr. Hendricks is one of the most honored statesmen of the country, and few excel him in ability and experience. It is meet and proper he should preside over the distinguished body he once adorned by his talents and his integrity; and his appearance there will prove to the world that the American people stand ready to right great wrongs.

A FIELD DAY.

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The Massachusetts Democrats Nominate Wm. C. Endicott for Governor,

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While the Grand Old Party Renominate Governor Robinson.

WORCESTER, MASS., September 3.—Delegates to the Democratic State Convention continued to arrive on trains last night and this morning, and by eleven o'clock 500 out of the 1,700 nominally entitled to seats were in attendance at Mechanics' Hall. At 11:25 A. M. Hon. Patrick A. Collins, Chairman of the State Committee, called the Convention to order. Mr. Collins briefly congratulated the Convention upon the bright prospects for the success of their party in the coming national election. On motion the officers of the State Committee were chosen as temporary officers of the convention. The usual committees were then appointed and retired for consultation. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported for Chairman of the Convention Col. J. H. French, of Boston, and for Secretary, Col. J. W. Coveny, of Cambridge. Mr. French, on taking the chair, thanked the convention in appropriate terms. He defined reform in the administration of the Government as the principal issue before the people and this being so he congratulated the Democracy upon having for their champion one who had shown the ability and courage to root out excesses at whatever cost. The attack upon the private life of their candidate had only resulted in proving his sense of honor and courage.

Mr. French alluded to the depressed business interests of the country as evidence of wrong doing, and asked who were best fitted to reform it, Blaine, Elkins, Boynton and Hoar, or Cleveland, Randall, Thurman and Tilden. [Applause.] He appealed to business men for their verdict in November. The first gun of Democratic national victory, he concluded, had been fired in Vermont [Applause.] Nominations for Governor were next in order. After considerable discussion as to the mode of making nominations a ballot was ordered, and a recess was taken for ten minutes to allow preparations for the ballot.

On reassembling the Committee on Permanent Organization further reported a list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries, and the report was adopted.

Hon. P. A. Collins then said there was a desire to adjourn for a time. From his experience in conventions he believed this would facilate the subsequent proceedings, and he moved a recess. This was carried, and at 1:05 P. M. the Convention took a recess until 2 P. M.

BALLOTING BEGUN.

When the convention reassembled an informal vote was taken for a candidate for Governor and was made inoperative, the chairman stated, as a package of votes had been found so closely put together they must have been cast by mistake. Colonel Haggett said the Chair had very wildly designated as a "mistake" the bunch of ballots found by the committee, but every one knew what such mistakes meant in a political convention. He therefore moved the committee be instructed to throw out the bunch of ballots in question and then report the state of the vote. The motion was carried by a large majority. It was soon announced by the committee the counting of the vote would be impossible to comply with the vote of the convention. A formal ballot was then ordered and the delegates required to pass over the stage and deposit their votes with the Chairman and Secretary.

ENDICOTT NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR.

On the first formal ballot, William C. Endicott was nominated for Governor, receiving 385 votes out of 721 cast, or four more than necessary to a choice. The nomination was made unanimous, and the ticket completed as follows: Lieutenant Governor, James S. Grinnell; Secretary of State, Jeremiah Crowley; Treasurer and Receiver, General Charles Marsh; Auditor, John Hopkins; Attorney General, John W. Cummings.

The Convention then adjourned.

THE PLATFORM.

The platform adopted congratulates the party on their brilliant prospect of a restoration of honest National Government through the election of its candidates for President and Vice President — Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks. It declares its assent to and its unqualified approval of the platform and principles adopted by the National Democratic Convention. It believes that an administration conducted on these principles would secure the people the greatest blessings of a free country; exact equality of every citizen under the law; justice unbiased by race, color or creed; laws enacted in the interest of many and not of a few; not to increase monopolies, nor for the promotion of capital, but to secure that harmony between capital and labor by arbitration or otherwise by which each shall receive its just proportion of joint production; affording the fullest protection to labor without disturbing the rights of property; careful husbanding of the public domain for the use of the people, and not to be squandered as bribes or subsidies to corporations that become vast landed monopolies. The platform also calls for war taxes in time of war, peace taxes in time of peace, with no vast surplus in the treasury to excite cupidity or encourage extravagance; an American navy that shall not be a disgrace to the country and jeer and by-word amongst the nations of the earth; the restoration of our shipping, so that the products of our industries may be borne in American bottoms under the stars and stripes. The nomination of Blaine, according to the platform, is "the cause of humiliation;" the nomination of Cleveland "the cause of satisfaction." The nomination of Hendricks for Vice President is also "the cause for congratulation." The rights of labor and extended suffrage are also advocated.

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"THE HUB" REPUBLICANS.
THEY RENOMINATE GEORGE D. ROBINSON FOR GOVERNOR.
[Special to The Pittsburgh Post.]

BOSTON, September 3.—The Republican State Convention met in Tremont Temple to-day to nominate a candidate for Governor. The hall was not more than half filled and the convention was attended with no enthusiasm whatever. After Henry Cabot Lodge, Chairman of the State Committee, had called the convention to order, a committee on permanent organization was appointed, who elected Hon. R. M. Morse, of Boston, Permanent President, who made a lengthy speech, in which he arraigned the Democratic party in scathing terms. After he had exhausted himself, consuming much of the convention's time, a delegate arose and moved that nominations be made for Governor, and upon the mention of Governor George D. Robinson's name, he was renominated by acclamation. The convention then adjourned.

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TEXAS REPUBLICANS.
AFTER A STORMY SESSION THEY AGREE TO SUPPORT BLAINE AND LOGAN.

HOUSTON, TEX., September 3.—The Republican State Convention re-assembled this morning and a temporary organization was effected. A resolution was read favoring a fusion with the Greenbackers and Independents and indorsing George Washington Jones, the Independent candidate for Governor. A motion was made to table the resolution and resulted in a test vote of 104 yeas to 279 noes. The committee on resolutions then submitted a majority and minority report. The majority declared it inexpedient and impracticable at this late day to place a State ticket in the field and recommend aid to all Independent candidates for State offices favorable to defeat Democracy. The minority report favored a straightout Republican ticket, and the indorsement of Blaine and Logan. On motion to adopt the minority report an excited and angry debate followed, and a bolt was only prevented by adjourning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. When the convention convened the majority report was adopted. Several delegations then withdrew declaring they could not abide by the action of the convention. Great confusion prevailed and the convention adjourned sine die.

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IOWA DEMOCRACY,
IN CONVENTION ASSEMBLED, HEARTILY INDORSE CLEVELAND AND HENDRICKS.

DAVENPORT, IA., September 3.—The Iowa State Democratic Convention met at 11 o'clock this morning, nearly all the delegates having full memberships. The convention was called to order by Judge Kinne, Chairman of the State Central Committee. The address of welcome to the convention was then delivered by Ernest Clausen, Mayor of Davenport. Hon. Fred. Schman, of Des Moines, was chosen temporary chairman. After the appointment of the usual committees, the convention adjourned till 2 P. M. Upon reassembling, the Committee on Resolutions presented the following, which was unanimously adopted without discussion:

Resolved, That the Democratic party of Iowa, in convention assembled, fully indorse the principles laid down in the National Democratic platform this year adopted at Chicago, and cordially approves of the sentiments contained in Governor Cleveland's letter of acceptance, and in the language of said letter we express our conviction that "Laws unnecessarily interfering with the habits and customs of any class of our people which are offensive to the moral sentiment of the civilized world, and which are consistent with good citizenship and the public welfare are unwise and vexatious." Therefore, we pledge ourselves to use all honorable and legal means to secure a speedy repeal of all laws in conflict therewith.

James Dooley, of Keokuk county, was nominated for Secretary of State. For State Treasurer, Hon. Georg Derr, of Union county, was nominated. For Auditor of State, J. E. Henriques, of Marshalltown. For Attorney General, M. V. Gannon, of Scott.

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WISCONSIN REPUBLICANS.

MADISON, WIS., September 3.—The Republican Convention was called to order by Chairman Taylor, of the committee, and Hon. Ogden H. Fethers was made Temporary Chairman. After recess the following officers were renominated by acclamation: Governor Rusk, Secretary of State Timme, State Treasurer McFetridge, Attorney General Frisley, Insurance Commissioner Spooner, Railroad Commissioner Flanigan.

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Roberts in Hoc.

WILKESBARRE, September 3.—Samuel Roberts, the defaulting paymaster, was arrested this evening. He was brought from his summer residence to this city and taken before Alderman Rooney. Charles Panish absolutely refused to testify against Roberts. The defendant waived a hearing and gave bail in $5,000 for his appearance at the Criminal Court.

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THE weak, worn and dyspeptic should take Colden's Liquid Beef and Tonic. *Ask for Colden's* of druggists.

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PROFESSOR TYNDALL, one of the most noted of scientists, does not know the year of his birth.

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DIED.

DICKEY—At the residence of her parents, Tustin street, Fourteenth ward, at 7:20 A. M., Wednesday, September 3, 1884, ANNA CAMILLA, youngest daughter of Charles A. and Harriet A. Dickey, aged one year, eleven months and three days.

LYDEN—On Wednesday, September 3, 1884, at 1 o'clock A. M., JOHN JOSEPH, only child of Michael and Katie Lyden, aged one year and one month.

LAMKEMEYER—Wednesday, September 3, 1884, No. 3105 Penn avenue, at 11:50 P. M., MARY C. LAMKEMEYER, aged sixty-five years and four months, wife of John Lamkemeyer.

STAUB—On Tuesday, August 26, 1884, at 5:15 A. M., Rev. JOHN W. STAUB, pastor of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, Bloomfield, Sixteenth ward.

McKEEVER—Wednesday, August 27, 1884, at 1:15 A. M., Mrs MARY MCKEEVER, aged sixty-three years, relict of the late Thomas McKeever.

CRAIL—On Thursday, August 28, 1884, at 3:30 P. M., THOMAS CRIAL, aged seventy-five years.

GRACE—On Friday morning, August 29, 1884, GEORGE SINGER, infant son of S. H. and Kate L. Grace.

LUTTON—On Thursday, August 28, 1884, at 9:15 o'clock P. M., JAMES GILLESPIE BLAINE, infant son of John R. and Jennie Lutton, aged two months.

BREEN—On Friday morning, August 29, 1884, Mrs. CATHERINE BREEN, mother of James W., Thomas F. and Joseph P. Breen. Born in County Leitrim, Ireland, in 1811.

COLL—At the residence of his brother-in-law, Hugh McGunnegal, on August 28, 1884, at 2 o'clock A. M., CHARLES COLL, aged thirty years.

BROPHY—On Wednesday, August 27, 1884, at midnight, HONORA M. F., daughter of Daniel and Mary J. Brophy, aged nineteen years and one month.

FAGAN—On Sunday, August 31, 1884, at 3:40, Mrs. MARY FAGAN, in her sixty-ninth year.

McQUILLEN—On Sunday, August 31, 1884, at 1:30 P. M., JANE MCQUILLEN, aged fifty-seven years.

BRODERICK—On Tuesday, September 2, 1884, at 1:30 o'clock P. M., JOHN J., son of Thomas E. and Kate Broderick, aged two years and ten months.

ROBINSON—At Brushton station, P. R. R., EMILY MCDONALD, wife of Wm. H. Robinson, aged forty-three years.

McVICKER—On Monday, September 1, 1884, at 11:10 P. M., NANNIE J. BENNETT, wife of William B. McVicker.

KOERNER—On Tuesday morning, September 2, 1884, at 2 o'clock, EDDIE GORMAN, youngest son of H. C. and Josephine Koerner, aged seven months and fifteen days.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

The reputation of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a preventive of epidemics, a stomachic, an invigorant, a general restorative, and a specific for fever and ague, indigestion, bilious affections, rheumatism, nervous debility, constitutional weakness, is established upon the sound basis of more than twenty years experience, and can no more be shaken by the claptrap nostrums of unscientific pretenders than the everlasting hills by the winds that rustle through their defiles. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

NEW YORK GOSSIP.

The Danger Line of Theatrical Experience For Young Girls.

President Arthur Has an Opening as a Champion of Dress Reform.

The Race of Railroad Deadheads and Their Peculiarities.

(Special Correspondence of The Pittsburgh Post.)

NEW YORK, August 29.—Beauty. Well, I saw a lot of it that made the saddest sight I have looked on in many a day. It was a feminine, too, and as lovely as the innocence of extreme youth and carefulness of expert selection could make it, was composed of a score or more of little girls who, in answer to an advertisement by Dore Davidson, an actor, had gathered in the gallery of a photographer, to be used in making a picture which, multiplied by lithography, was to be placed in the store windows and on the dead walls of the cities in which, providence and popular patronage permitting, he intended to act in a drama called "Lost." That was exactly the word, so it struck me, to describe the fate which impended over those lovely, pitiful creatures. They were all under ten years of age, and yet none was too young to understand that she was

POSING AS A PROFESSIONAL BEAUTY.

Their mothers were with them, and very proud. What if those women could look ten or fifteen years into futurity, and see their off-spring that much further along in theatrical experience? "Lost," indeed! Mind you, I am not inconsiderately berating the stage. Good women are numerously actresses. But those whose only fitness for the profession is physical loveliness are bad, very bad, nine times out of ten. These mothers ought, I suppose, to be acquitted of wicked intent in trying to start their girls directly from babyhood on a career so desperately dangerous, but how could they possibly be so blind as to discern none of the vice over which the beauties would have to skim very adroitly, or sink into? The maternal heart will doubtless beat joyously when the maternal eyes see the loved one's face publicly posted for indiscriminate admiration. The same heart, I trust, may not be wrung by anguish when the eyes gaze upon the shame which the admiration has wrought. Yes; it is an appropriate title, "Lost," for the play, whatever it may be, that is placarded with the likenesses of beautiful girls under ten.

"What a nod little thing," exclaimed a punster next me at a theatre last evening.

The nodding oddity was in the form of a child postured in a spectacular play. It was past 10 o'clock when some of us in the front of the audience heard the voices of childish protest and adult scolding back of the curtain, and it was easy to guess that some sleeping youngster was being roused to take part in the ensuing scene. Probably it was this same cherub, who blinked in the glare of the calcium light, and then fell palpably asleep on her appointed, if not pointed, corner of a wooden cloud. Possibly a violent airwave from the pun above quoted destroyed her poise, for she fell from her perch like a bird shot from a tree, and thudded on the floor behind the canvass grass and painted rock. There were indications of some commotion which we could not wholly see, and the outcry of the child grew fainter, like the imitation of a retreating voice by a ventriloquist, as she was carried from the stage to the dressing rooms underneath.

"Pity she didn't fall clear out of the business," I said to the friend who sat by me.

"Not so, if you think she is an illustration of the moral maltreatment you've been preaching to me about between acts," was the reply. I had told him of the scene at the photographer's! "She hasn't been placed on the stage by vain parents; she was born on it. Did you notice two women in the ballet who looked concerned at the kid's mishap? I did, because I knew them. They were the mother and grandmother. The family have been dancers for generations—not excellent ones, but just good enough to stay in the twelve-dollar-a-week line of every ballet produced in New York. Yes sir; there are three generations of alleged female loveliness on.

This entertainment was peculiar in that the persons who made it were more numerous than those who witnessed it. This odd condition of things was not due to worthlessness of the show, for it was a good one of

THE "BLACK CROOK" KIND

nor altogether to the crowding of the scenes with living exhibiting though there were really about two hundred, counting in the invisible employes, to represent the five hundred mentioned in the advertisements; but to that awful sultriness which prevented folks from paying their dollars to be roasted. It is said that so much money was never before lost by the theatre managers of New York in three days as during this brief hot spell. Seven extremely expensive shows had just been opened when the cool weather suddenly changed to that which was insufferably torrid. Even deadhead audiences could not be brought in, and it wasn't much wonder that the tiny figurante slept on duty.

Even politics is not yet a greatly enlivened subject in town. The plans are plenty, no doubt, but their execution is deferred until the season's sweltering is over. At the headquarters of the politicians it is said that active operations upon the minds of voters will begin next week. Numerous and sometimes odd are the personal schemes for profit to be made out of the campaign. One of them is by an aged negro who owns a stock of newspapers in back numbers. During the past twenty years he has employed his spare time in keeping complete files of the daily and weekly journals of the Metropolis. He has a bootblacking stand in the front part of a cellar, the rest of which is filled with these out-of-date papers. They are for sale, not for mere perusal on the premises, and his prices range high, especially if he finds out that the demand is urgent. In case a paper of a certain date is required in an important lawsuit, he has been known to charge twenty dollars for it. Now, he has observed that the present campaign is remarkable for quotation from the former opinions of certain editors in contradiction of their present views, and he has submitted to both the Democratic and Republican committees a proposition to sell back numbers of newspapers at what he says is the low price of a dollar each.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR INVITED TO CHAMPION DRESS REFORM.

Speaking of politics, President Arthur has received a proposition looking to his continuance therein. It came by mail from Mrs. M. E. King, Secretary of a Rational Dress Reform Association, and it reached him while he was staying in this city, several days ago. It was in the form of a letter, accompanied by the photograph of a notably pretty girl dressed strangely. From neck to knees the garb may have been in accord with prevailing fashion, for anything that I know to the contrary, but at the lower point mentioned there was a distinct departure from the ordinary skirt, a divergence into trousers. But these termini of pantaloons were scarcely masculine, inasmuch as they were like drapery in being full of plaits and saggings. In short, they looked as though the legs of the girl had quarreled with each other, and obtained separate wardrobes. The epistle said that the costume illustrated the first change which the Association intended to effect in the dress of women. Ultimately, the conventional skirt would be discarded altogether, and the divided one wholly disclosed. The subject was to be presented at the forthcoming meeting in Montreal of the British Association; and did not Mr. Arthur feel like becoming the cause's champion? His innate gallantry, his early freedom from the cares of office and the obligations of party, his sense of right and justice—these and other arguments were set forth. The President gravely referred the matter to his personal political friend, Surrogate Rollins, the man who is keeping the recalcitrant Becky Jones in jail for refusing to testify in his court, and who therefore may be supposed to have gained some experience in dealing with the peculiarities of women. I don't know what Arthur wrote in reply, if anything, but what he said was that, if all converts to the reform were as handsome as the one in the picture, progress would be rapid.

THE PRESIDENT AND AN INTERVIEWER.

A reporter friend of mine undertook to get an interview with the President on the trip down from the Catskills. He sent his card in to the compartment which Arthur occupied in a parlor car, and was invited to enter; but the Chief Magistrate said positively that he would say nothing for publication.

"Not in a general way," interposed the journalist, unwilling to let the opportunity pass unimproved, "as to the outlook for the country, as you have observed it during your travel this summer."

"O, yes;" was the reply; "you may report me as saying that the outlook is bad, very bad. I have done my riding in parlor cars, where invariably the lower part of the sash, when the window is up, runs right across the level of my eyes, shutting off a good strip of the view. Please print that. Ask why it is that, if the intention is to exclude dust by keeping the windows half down, they don't make the under side of the sash merely a thin stripe of metal, instead of a wide piece of wood. Why, a passenger is about like a cow with a blinding board across her face."

I commend the President's criticism to railroad managers, with my endorsement. I do not believe there is any deliberate intention to torture travelers. Nor am I hard to please, as are some passengers whom I encounter. On the way to the northern part of New York State I was astonished to hear the brakeman call out "Schenectady," for that city was miles and miles out of the direct route. Supposing that I had gone astray, I hastily consulted with the conductor, who reassured me. The fact was that, in order to carry the traffic as much of the distance as possible on its own rails, a considerable detour was made, with a corresponding loss of time.

"It's a dead swindle," exclaimed my nearest fellow-tourist, whose good nature had probably been jolted out of him on the section of old-fashioned, chug-a-chug rails over which we were being carried.

THE RACE OF RAILROAD DEADHEADS.

"Some men wouldn't be satisfied if we took them to Saratoga by the way of San Francisco," the conductor retorted hotly; "do you want to go round the world for four dollars?"

A pleasananter disregard for time's lapse was found on a narrow guage railroad that runs from Saratoga to the top of Mount McGregor. On the way down, the train stops in the middle of an expansive pasture which is nearly overgrown by daisies, and the conductor cries: "Daisy Station—three menutes to pick the flowers!" The women thereupon debark and load themselves florally. Their raptures are further excited, on getting into the cars again, by the distribution of printed copies of a poem about daisies.

"I asked a conductor who were the most numerous as deadheads on the railroads. "Employes of railroads, three to one of any other sort," he replied, "because all officials, from the Peresident down to the switch-tenders, expect to travel free. Next come men in political positions—members of legislatures, of common councils, of courts, and so on. I rather think that the ministers ought to be rated thirdly. It used to be the custom to carry them free, especially on short trips near home; but nowadays they are commonly conceded half fare, though some of the trunk lines won't favor them at all. When newspaper men ride on pases it is usually part of an agreement as to regular advertising in their papers, and so can't be called deadheading exactly. On the same principle, a contract with a heavy shipper of freight often calls for the free transportation of himself." The leading New York journals exact pay at full rates in cash for space taken in their advertiseing columns by railroads, and will not permit their employes to ask for passes—as they surely ought not to, under the circumstances.

"There is a peculiarity about the summer travel of clergymen," said the conductor whom I have quoted. "The rural ones take trips to the cities, and the city ones go to the country. The latter are off on their vacations, of course; and the latter are going to town to temporarily fill pulpits, in the hope of making a hit that will result in their being called permanently to a city pastorate. Are country parsons so badly off? Indeed are they. They're the only travelers that never, never, never buy a scrap to eat or a drop to drink at a ten-minutes-for-refreshment stop. They bring along something between their bibles and hymn-books, or else fast." CYMON.

Ladies in America

long before they reach middle age frequently find themselves suffering from some of the complaints and weakness peculiar to their sex. For all such Kidney Wort is a great boon. It induces a healthy action of the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system and strengthens and gives new life to all the important organs of the body. It is natures great assistant in establishing and sustaining health. Sold by all druggists.

BUTLER SPEAKS

To the Grangers at Williams' Grove Yesterday.

He Tells How Monopolies Discriminate Against the Farmer,

Arraigns the Old Parties, Puts in a Word for Ben,

And Declares His Election Would Do Him Real Harm.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

HARRISBURG, August 29.—General Benjamin Franklin Butler arrived here at half-past 7 o'clock this morning en route to the Grangers' picnic. He was met at the train by a delegation of Greenbackers and escorted to the United States Hotel for breakfast. He was assigned to a room on the first floor over the office, and after brushing the dust out of his eyes and off his broadcloth clothes he came down to breakfast and took a seat at the head of an unoccupied table. A minute later Victor E Piolet, with three Granger friends, entered the room. Piolet had been at the picnic all week. When it was discovered that Butler was coming there was a general demand that the Bradford county war horse, or rather played horse, be pitted against him, wartorically speaking. Butler and Piolet look somewhat alike except that the Massachusetts demagogue is rotund, and the Bradford Granger elongated. Butler invited Piolet to a seat at his table. They have been friends since 1856, when, as delegates to the Cincinnati Convention that nominated Buchanan, they locked horns. They met again in 1860 at Charleston and Baltimore, and frequently since. After the usual greetings Piolet said to Butler that there was no necessity for him to come to Pennsylvania to carry the State for Blaine. "It is his native State," said the Granger, "and will go for Blaine naturally." This sort of stumped the old Massachusetts corn, and it was sometime before he rallied. After breakfast an informal reception was held at Butler's rooms in the hotel. It was attended by all the Greenbackers and a few of the members of the other parties.

HE VISITS SIMON CAMERON.

At 9:30 o'clock he took a carriage and drove to the residence of General Simon Cameron. Butler was Cameron's attorney in the celebrated Widow Oliver case and since then there is a strong bond of friendship between them. The visit at the Cameron mansion lasted an hour this morning. After his return to the hotel the reception was renewed and continued until 12 o'clock. Meantime the Secretary of the Grangers' picnic, Mr. Thomas, with half a dozen others, arrived to escort Butler to the grove. At 12 o'clock they left the hotel and took seats in a special car. Mr. Clark, General Agent of the road, the Grange Committee and the few Greenbackers who had assembled joined him. Harry McCormick also took a seat in the car and talked politics with the Presidential aspirant. This continued until the grove was reached. Here a police escort, a carriage and others welcomed him. He was at once driven to Granger headquarters, and thence, after refreshments, to the speakers' stand. He was introduced by Leonard Rhone, President of the State Grange, and spoke in substance as follows:

BOLD BEN'S DELIVERANCE.

After complimenting the Cumberland Valley, which he characterized as the productive garden of the world, he said he hardly knew how to address the audience. But he must talk politics. The good is always politic and the politic is always right in the higher sense of the word. He referred to his early youth, and said he knew all there is of a farm life, not in farms like these, but on a farm where he could walk a mile on stones without touching ground. [Laughter.] The farmer does not get rich, but he always has enough and saves a little for his children. Stay at home, boys, on the farm. Out of every one hundred that go into business in the cities ninety do not succeed, and more than ninety out of one hundred fail utterly. The successes you hear of, but the failures go into the Poor House, where history does not deal with them. To the girls, find a good, honest farmer or mechanic, and marry him and raise healthy children. Farm life has health, comfort, a green old age, self-respect and the respect of neighbors. But it is a hard life, and it is because you do not get a fair share of the profit of what you produce. He spoke of the rude agricultural implements of sixty years ago and the wonderful inventions for farmers of the present day, which have increased the production two hundred fold. The price of your wheat is fixed by the price in England. Where is your two hundred fold better times for the farmers than before the introduction of this machinery. Who has it? Not always the monopolist, although he gets the most of it. You are not better off in homes. You are not better off in clothing. Why, we make more clothing in a week in Lowell than was worn by the whole country during the revolution. Some of it is worthless, and although it is low priced, it cannot be compared to the cloth of sixty years ago. Take five men out of the convention that declared our independence and the rest could hardly pay their board bills. Now we have more wealth than England, and we have left her but a hundred years. We have wealthier men than England. Where has all this enormous over-production gone to? I am here to denounce the laws of the country which can be so manipulated as to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer. Why does not the laboring man get rich? It is because his money flows in a steady stream and is continually taxed for the Government's support. Mr. Vanderbilt owns $50,000,000 of securities and yet he says he is not taxable. Here you are fighting every day over State rights and little things like that, and you are bled every day while you are fighting. The farmer pays so much taxes because his property is out of doors and the tax collector can see it. The farmer pays three-quarters of the taxes of this country."

He spoke of the great reduction in the prices of farm produce, and said this reduction did not extend to the rates of railroad fares and the transportation of freight. "Chicago beef is cheaper in Liverpool than in Boston, and the beef goes through Boston to England. The city of Boston is discriminated against by railroads. I only say this to show you how the great railroad corporations act against the farmer. If you go to the corporation you get no satisfaction. The companies have neither conscience nor soul. They are created by the people and ought to be restrained by the people. If they become oppressive your Legislature has the right to restrain them. How is it in Pennsylvania? Do you believe there is power in a Pennsylvania Legislature to restrain and control the Pennsylvania Railroad? No. It has been tried often and failed every time. There are good roads and bad roads, but none too good. What good has voting the Democratic or Republican ticket done you farmers? You voted for them because they were your parties. You couldn't tell another reason to save your soul. It didn't make a copper's consequence which one of you won, (a voice 'The Republican party.') Butler—One at a time, as the dog said when he barked at the wood chuck. The Pennsylvania railroad controlled them right along."

Speaking of over production and under consumption he said there would be men in New England who would starve this winter for want of Pennsylvania's wheat, and men in Pennsylvania who would go cold for want of New England's clothing and shoes, and why? Because the rates of transportation are so high and there is too much discrimination against the producer. How are you to remedy it? You have tried for twenty-five years voting with the old parties. Why not vote for your friends just once? The farmers could have settled the Presidential election in 1880 if they had stood together. You have no right to murmur against a wrong if you have the power to right it. Vote for yourselves for a time and then if you can't do any good go back to the old parties; but they will be dead and buried before that time. You will do me no good by voting for me. You would do me the greatest possible harm by electing me President. I should be pestered to death by office-seekers unless I had both houses of Congress to support me. You say it is fame, and a man is remembered in history who is made President. If he is as lucky as Hayes he will be remembered for about three years. [Applause.] I shall be remembered in history long after some men who were President shall be forgotten. [Applause.]

The speaker closed with an eloquent tribute to Pennsylvania and was applauded at the close. Gen. Butler returned to Harrisburg at 3:45 and left on day express for Philadelphia. The crowd at Williams' Grove to-day numbered 5,000 people.

PERRY BELMONT'S SPEECH.

HE BLAMES EX-SECRETARY BLAINE FOR NOT PROTECTING OUR CITIZENS ABROAD

NEW YORK, August 29.—The Democratic wigwam at Babylon, L. I., was dedicated last night by a torchlight procession, a display of fireworks, and the raising of a large banner bearing portraits of Cleveland and Hendricks. The large wigwam was crowded. Judge Reid introduced Mr. Perry Belmont as the only man who ever made the Plumed Knight quail. Mr. Belmont was received with the greatest enthusiasm, and it was several minutes before he could speak. The principal part of his speech was devoted to the question of the rights of American citizens abroad. He referred to the defense which the apologists of the State Department were making in their endeavor to explain the reason for the neglect of American prisoners arrested under the Coercion act. It was said that American citizens going abroad must abide by the laws of the country in which they happen to be. That was true enough, but the suspects had broken no law. They were arrested on suspicion, and remained six months in a British dungeon without trial. Unless there was a war, a rebellion, or an invasion, international law would not countenance the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, if applied to citizens of foreign countries, in Ireland. Of course if either of these three conditions existed, then the citizens would have gone to that country at their own risk, and if arrested would have to take their chances. But neither of these conditions did exist, and, therefore, our State Department should not have permitted them to remain without trial, and, in fact, their release was at once obtained when the proper demand was made.

MAHONE'S ARROGANCE

PRACTICALLY ASSURES THE ELECTORAL VOTE OF VIRGINIA TO THE DEMOCRATS.

[Special to The Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, August 29.—The Republican managers are very much concerned about the condition of affairs in Virginia. Mahone's curious attitude toward the Straightout Republicans and his imperious arrogation of all power to himself not only practically assures the electoral vote of the State to the Democrats, but endangers one or two of the Congressional districts, which would otherwise go Republican. Not satisfied with driving the Straightouts from their own party organization he has by his imperiousness disgusted his own followers. He has refused to allow the real Republicans of the State the least representation in the political organization and has nominated for Congress twelve of his own men, who have all been Democrats and most of them ex-Confederates, thus causing a disruption of the party and loss of nearly all Republican influence in the State.

The Republican managers who have assisted him and have given him control of the situation by snubbing the Straightouts and recognizing only his delegates at Chicago, are disgusted with the outcome and have very little hopes for the State. Neither Cameron nor Riddleberger will have anything more to do with the little boss, and even John S. Wise is disheartened. Cameron has offered to bet two to one that if a Mahonite is nominated at Norfolk he will be defeated.

Crop Prospects of 1884.

CHICAGO, August 29.—The Chicago and Trand Trunk road has prepared its annual report for 1884. The following is a resume of the same: The crop prospects for this year are on the whole favorable. The average yield of wheat along the line is 18 bushels, oats 39, barley 18, rye 16, corn 53, potatoes 117 bushels, hay 1½ tons per acre. The acreage of wheat is 10 per cent. less than the average, while oats and barley show an increase of 10 per cent. But little barley or rye is grown. No roots are grown for market except potatoes. Reports for apple crop are rather discouraging, except in some localities. The quality of all cereals is good, especially wheat. The hay and harvest in most localities have been gathered in good condition without being damaged by rain.

The wool growers of Washington county picnicked at Waynesburg on Saturday.

"THE best is the cheapest." This is an old adage and the essence of wisdom. The best medicine, and the only *sure cure* for diseases of the liver, kidneys and bladder is the old and reliable HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY. Physicians endorse it highly and prescribe it in their practice.

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Wonderful Vitalizing Tonic.

"My wife" (writes a purchaser) "is the picture of health since she began the use of 'WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER,' greatest remedy on eart fo Dyspepsia and Nervous Weakness."

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TRY IT ONCE.

SOUR STOMACH, INDIGESTION, AGUE, CONSTIPATION, NIGHT SWEATS WEIGHT IN STOMACH, MALARIA, PILES, FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Feb. 26, 1883.

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FOR OVERTAXED MENTAL AND PHYSICAL FORCES.

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Are you failing, try WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER, a pure, clean, wholesome

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For Brain, Nerves, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Lungs. An Unequaled Invigorant. Cures

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Nice to take, true merit, unequaled for TORPID LIVER and Night Sweats, Nervous Weakness, Malaria, Leanness, Sexual Decline. $1.00 per bot., 6 for $5.00, at Druggists. E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J., U. S. A.

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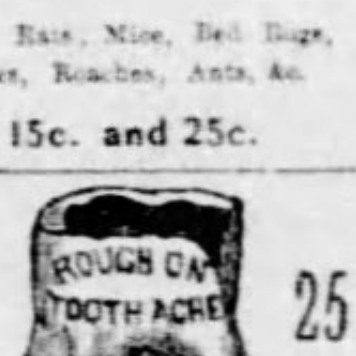
Remarkable Cures of Catarrh of the Bladder, Inflammation, Irritation of Kidneys and Bladder, Stone or Gravel Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Dropsical Swellings, Female Diseases, Incontinence of Urine, all Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs in either sex. For Unhealthy or Unnatural Discharges use also "Chapin's Injection Fleur," each $1. For SYPHILIS, either contracted or hereditary taint, use Chapin's Constitution Bitter Syrup, $1.00 per bottle, and Chapin's Syphilitic Pills, $2.00; and Chapin's Syphilitic Salve, $1.00. 6 bottles Syrup, 2 of Pills, 1 Salve, by Express on receipt of $10.00, or at Druggists. E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J., U. S. A.



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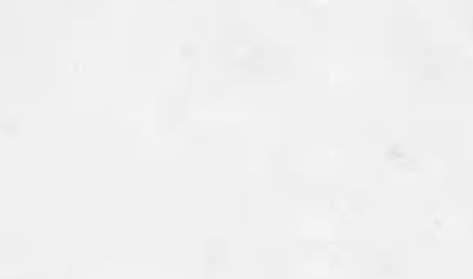
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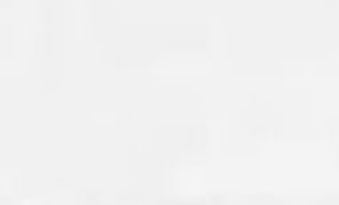

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Owing to the great success of our former Word Contest, which expired May 1st, and the many requests of persons who saw our offer too late to compete, we concluded to offer the following magnificent presents to the persons making out the largest lists of words from the letters comprising the words

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		Worth			Worth
1st.	Solid Gold Watch	$100	8th.	Fruit Stand, Rich, Blue or Amber Glass	$17
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100 BOXES DAY'S SOAP to be distributed among remaining highest competitors. SPECIAL PREMIUM OF $20 For the neatest list with fewest errors, provided the list has half the number of words of the highest competitor.

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First. All lists must be fully prepaid and accompanied by two cent stamp for return postage, a statement that you are using DAY'S SOAP in your family, name and address of grocer from whom you buy it, number of words in list, and your name and address, all to be written on one sheet of paper, separate from list.

Second. Words must be written plainly, numbered, and alphabetically arranged. The biographical names, names of fiction, Scripture proper names, modern geographical names, and Christian names, must be classified separately.

Third. Only words found in Webster's or Worcester's dictionary admitted; this will include any word from the first to the last with the exceptions of prefixes and suffixes as separate words and obsolete words; words of same spelling, but different meanings, to be used but once.

Fourth. Plurals of all words admitted except biographical names, names of fiction, Scripture proper names, modern geographical names, and Christian names, but apostrophes denoting possessive case or otherwise not admitted.

Fifth. No words counted unless the letters comprising them are contained in USE DAY'S SOAP ONLY, that is, any word having over 2 A's, 1 E, 1 D, 2 O's, 1 P, 3 S's, 1 U, 1 N, 1 L, 2 Y's, will be thrown out.

Sixth. All lists must be in by December 1st, and the Premiums will be awarded Dec. 20th.

Seventh. Premiums will be given in rotation according to the largest lists of words.

Eighth. Lists must not be sent in rolls, but put in envelopes.

Ninth. Mail or send lists to our New York Office, 120-2 Reade Street, or our Philadelphia Office, 1760 Howard Street.

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BLOOD AND SKIN diseases in all stages, eruptions, blotches, falling hair, bone pains, glandular swellings, ulcerations of tongue, mouth, throat, ulcers, old sores, eczema, scrofula, salt rheum, acute and other skin imperfections; also bad effects of mercury and improper medicines, are cured for life, and blood poisons thoroughly eradicated from the system.

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Butler's Thirty Minutes' Spee

(Cleveland Leader.)

A New York correspondent sai other day: "I can tell you a very thing about Ben Butler. You know letter of acceptance—or rather his speech in print—he growls at great because he was only accorded thirt utes' hearing in the Democratic N Convention. He parades that fac great grievance. Well, I was on th at the convention, so close to Cha Vilas and Benjamin F., while th was speaking, that I could have out my hand and touched either. had spoken for some time when he for breath, and, turning to Vilas, 'How long have I spoken?' 'T minutes,' was the chairman's reply God,' rejoined Butler, 'how can I the thirty minutes?' And h When he sat down he had still ments to spare. Now he is growi cause they didn't give him mor Was there ever such an old dem since politics began?"

A BUBBLE BURST.

The Irish Voters of New York a Unit

For Cleveland, Reform and Democracy.

A Monster Irish-American Cleveland Ratification Meeting.

A Vast Building Filled to Overflowing With Enthusiastic Democrats.

Blaine's Foreign Policy Exposed to View.

And Republican Pretensions Compared With Recent History.

Eloquent Speeches by Able Orators—Ringing Resolutions on the Real Issues of the Campaign.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

NEW YORK, August 29.—The demonstration of Irish citizens at the Academy of Music last night was great in every sense. The meeting was called to indorse the nominations of Cleveland and Hendricks, and if the Republicans who, since he Chicago Convention, have been boasting that the Irish citizens of New York were opposed to the election of Grover Cleveland to the Presidency, were anywhere in the neighborhood of the meeting hall last night their opinions must have undergone a sudden and radical change. Two hours before the meeting was called o order every thoroughfare leading to the Academy of Music was crowded and for time it looked as though the whole city was rallying to the support of the Democratic ticket. The meeting was at once vast and unprecedented. It was called y over seven hundred leading citizens, merchants, business men and workingmen f Irish birth or descent. To say he response to the call issued was highly satisfactory would be putting it in a mild form. The simple truth is the gathering was the largest political demonstration ever held in New York. The crowds which were unable to get within he doors of the building could have filled it five times and over. Long before 7 o'clock there were throngs of men nd women clustered around the main ntrance on Irving place. Every minute dded to the crowd, and at 7 o'clock ourteenth street and Irving place began be crowded. The people ere impatient to get inside, and hen the doors were thrown open n minutes later, there was a mighty ish for seats. The entire seating capacity the immense place of amusement was ccupied as if by magic. The crowds conued to rush in and at 7:30 the aisles ere blocked to the railing which separated the band from the orchestra seats. he doorways were jammed with manity and the crowds overflowed into e hallway. The private boxes were all led, and there was not standing room in e first gallery and artist's boxes. The embers of the Democratic National and ate committees in the city occupied oscenium boxes. There were hundreds lady occupants of boxes, their presence nding much attraction to the meeting. he stage was occupied by prominent embers of the Irish societies.

The Academy was beautifully and elaborately decorated with banners, flags and reamers. The galleries were handsomely stooned. The Sixty-ninth Regiment and tickled the audience by playing ish airs and was heartily encored. fore the meeting was called to order peated cheers were given for Cleveland d the enthusiasm which was then shown as kept up during the entire evening. e best of feeling and good fellowship evailed, and the Celtic humor was own a number of times at the mention the Republican party and its candidate.

BOILING OVER WITH ENTHUSIASM.

From the opening note of the band to e closing cheers for Cleveland and Hendks the meeting was a continual ovation the Democratic candidates and the emocratic party. The audience, which led every nook and corner of the great ilding and overflowed into and filled the ighboring streets, came early and owed no intention of going away until e flow of oratory and music had ceased, er three hours later. It was a spendid dience, one which any orator might be oud to address—keen and wideawake, ick to appreciate humor, ever on the ert to catch and respond to a good point; rticularly responsive when Irish issues re brought into discussion, and boiling er with enthusiasm whenever the name Cleveland gave it a chance to display its ng capacity. It rose to Mrs. Parnell, on her arrival, in a whirlwind of enusiasm which lasted for several moents, and again took pains to emphasize feelings, when Mr. William J. Hines, e ex-President of the American branch the Land League, came forward to eak for Cleveland and genuine protecon for alien-born citizens, and remarked at he had came lest his absence might misinterpreted at the present time. As r that newly pledged friend of the Irishen, James G. Blaine, he met with sad eatment at the hands and voices of those ho could remember the favors which ere not performed at a time when he ght have been a friend in need. The e great question of the campaign was phatically settled by the meeting. The sh vote is not for Blaine, and the Demotic vote will be solid for the party ndidates. That is definitely settled.

The orators of the evening were happily osen. Senator Jones made the opening dress. He was followed by Congressan Patrick A. Collins, of Boston, an oraof fame. His eloquence stirred the aunce to unbounded enthusiasm and alst his every sentence brought forth a

ORUS OF APPROPRIATE RESPONSES.

n clear and forcible periods he checked the leading issues of the campaign st interesting to the men of Irish od. The climax of his speech was the trast drawn between Blaine as Secrey of State, refusing to help American izens cast into foreign prisons and a ang Buffalo lawyer freely defending the shmen in trouble at Fort Erie with itish authorities. When he had comted the picture the audience stood up ne man to huzza for the then young yer, Grover Cleveland, until voices w hoarse and their owners sat down m sheer exhaustion. When he spoke sarcastically of the *Tribune* as the friend of Irishmen in the past he called forth a shower of hisses. His history

OF BLAINE'S RECORD

as a hater of Catholics and naturalized citizens, particularly those of Irish birth, was listened to very attentively, and when he had finished his onslaught on the Plumed Knight for his bigotry in that respect the audience gave the man from Maine groans, cat calls and hisses. "He is a jumper," shouted a son of the Green Isle in a front seat. "He was never a friend of the Irishman," yelled another. "And we will hit him with a shillalah," put in another amid great laughter. There was no disguising the temper of the meeting. It was an Irish one, but Democratic in politics and American in spirit. There was only one anti-Cleveland man present, and he only gave one or two murmurs of disapproval. Shouts went up, "Put him out!" "Throw him down here!" He must have been converted rather early in the proceedings, because he remained quiet towards the end. He did not say whether he was for Blaine or Butler, but from his thick-tongued voice he may have been an advocate of St. John's election.

Among the prominent persons present besides the officers were Senator Jones, of Louisiana: Dr. Pearce, father-in-law of Thomas A. Hendricks; John Parnell, brother of the Land League advocate, who accompanied his mother; James W. Ridgway, of Brooklyn; John T. Dunn, ex-Speaker of the New Jersey Assembly; George E. Sibley, of Elizabeth, N. J.

Commissioner Coleman called the meeting to order and nominated Mr. Eugene Kelly chairman, who was elected by acclamation, and made a short speech. Colonel O'Byrne then read the list of vice presidents and secretaries, and the audience were heard from at the sound of each favorite name, which was followed by cheers and often by an amusing catch word from some witty Irishman in the house.

When Senator Jones was introduced he was received with uproarious applause. His speech was eloquent and forcible, and was filled with earnestness and feeling. In speaking of the real issue in the campaign he said:

But for the efforts of the Democratic party in behalf of foreign born men some of the new recruits to the Republican party would not have the right to stand on this soil. Talk not to me about tariff and revenue laws when the more vital principles relating to the rights of men are involved. I have always held that the Irish people of America were entitled to great credit for the intelligence they displayed in adhering to the Democratic party above any other for the liberality it displayed toward all naturalized citizens, while other foreign-born citizens appeared indifferent upon the subject.

THE TRUST NEVER BETRAYED.

The trust reposed in the Democratic party has never been disregarded or betrayed. The foreign policy of this Government while in Democratic hands reflected honor upon the Republic and gave security to all our citizens. But we are told by those who have ever been imitators of monarchy and the apologists of Great Britain that the Democratic party has become an English party. All through our history England has had a strong following in this country, but it was never found in the Democratic party, and the men of that party, from 1798 up to this hour, have manifested a sympathy for the oppressed people of Ireland and Europe which the followers of no other political organization in this country ever entertained or exhibited. And why was this? Political organisms like human organisms, all through their existence, however long it may be, are controlled by the genius, principles and impulses that gave them life, power and activity at the time of their birth. The Democratic party came into life as the party of free principles, religious toleration and equal rights on this continent. At that time Europe was convulsed by a terrible contest, the result of five centuries of the most galling oppression on the part of kingly power upon the people of France. They could bear it no longer, and taking spirit and courage from the success of our revolution they determined at last to break the power of their tyrants and lay the foundation of freedom in an ocean of blood. This contrast, as you know, put all kingly Europe in fierce antagonism to the free spirits of the world. It entered into party contests here. The Democracy, under the lead of Jefferson, espoused the cause of the long suffering people of Ireland and France.

Continuing the speaker told why Irishmen are and should be Democrats. He showed the position of the Republican party and Republican press towards the

IRISH LEAGUE.

He entered an emphatic protest against the flagrant breach of international law under which Great Britain asserted the right to arrest and imprison Irish citizens on suspicion and kept them in confinement without any proof of guilt or the least opportunity to vindicate their innocence. "While this injustice was going on," he asked, "where was all the tenderness and sympathy which we now see exhibited for Ireland and the Irish by these great journals and politicians that have so suddenly changed front. "And now, fellow citizens," he went on, "after reviewing the principles, policy and tendencies of the two parties and their history, lay your hands upon your hearts and tell me if you can consistently, with honor or safety to yourselves and posterity, help to break up and destroy that party which has battled for foreign born men and liberal principles for nearly a hundred years." [Cries of no, no.]

Concluding, the speaker said: "Be assured, my fellow-citizens, that this is a contest in which the veteran supporters of monopoly and class legislation are using all the resources at their command to secure the support of laborers and Irish-Americans—two elements whose rights and interests have no security outside of the Democratic party. If you look closely into the records of Congress for the past fifteen years you will find that the powers of the Government under the control of the party in power have been exerted for two great ends—first, by a system of oppressive laws which were never equalled except by those passed by England for Ireland, to maintain party supremacy at the South, and maintaining the worst elements in society then in power; second, in granting favors and bounties to classes far removed by wealth and power above the great body of the people."

After a vigorous summing up of his charges against the Republican party, especially in respect to its disregard for the interests of workingmen, sat down amid loud and prolonged cheering.

RINGING RESOLUTIONS.

A series of resolutions was then read, and the reading was no formal proceeding. Three times the audience broke loose at the mention of Cleveland's name and official record, and once, when Blaine's name was spoken, there was a chorus of disapproval which ought to have been heard as far away as Maine. The resolutions follow:

Resolved, That the National Democratic party has always maintained the dignity of citizenship, irrespective of creed, race or place of birth, and has never failed while in power to insist upon a due recognition of that dignity and the rights and liberties of American citizens at home and abroad.

Resolved, That the official record which Governor Cleveland has made is ample guarantee that as President of the United States he will not fail in his duty to support the principles enunciated in the platform of the National Democratic Convention and in the protection of the rights of all citizens.

Resolved, That the opposition to the Democratic party, under whatever guise or name it has been known in the past, from the days of the Federalists down to the days of modern Republicanism, has been opposed to the extension of modern citizenhood, indifferent to the rights or wrongs of adopted citizens, proscriptive in its policy, narrow and illiberal in its views, and, notoriously, since the expiration of its original mission—the abolition of slavery—insincere in its claims and pretensions. It has claimed, to the prejudice of the honor of the American people, that it, as a party, suppressed the rebellion, it has claimed, to the detriment and insult of Democratic soldiers, that organized, made and led our armies, and it has failed to uphold the rights of injured citizens abroad, thereby bringing the name of the United States into discredit.

Resolved, That James G. Blaine, during twenty years of official life, never interested himself in the welfare of American citizens, who, abroad, were deprived of their liberties and rights without authority of law, and, while Secretary of State, not only failed but refused to interfere and exert the influence of the United States Government in behalf of such citizens.

Resolved, That, believing in the extension and protection of citizenhood and in the principles set forth in these resolutions, holding them to be of high importance to the American people, we earnestly recommend to our fellow citizens the support, as fitting representatives of that party which has always asserted and maintained those principles, and made American citizenship, at home and abroad the nominees of the National Democratic Convention at Chicago, Grover Cleveland for President and Thomas A. Hendricks for Vice President.

CONGRESSMAN COLLINS' SPEECH

Congressman P. A. Collins, of Boston, ex-President of the Land League, was the next speaker. "It is very warm to-night," he said, when the cheers which greeted him were over, "but unless all signs fail, we shall make it very much warmer for the old enemy before November." He reviewed Blaine's record and discussed American politics from an Irish standpoint. "Thirty years ago," he said, "Jas. G. Blaine turned up in Augusta, Maine, and adopted a fashionable religion. A good friend of mine, Father John Bapbst, was tarred and feathered there, and, I believe, ridden on a rail. The *Kennebec Journal*, Mr. Blaine's paper, instead of denouncing the outrage, said there was great provocation for it. The only provocation for it was that Father Bapbst performed the holy offices of a religion different from that practiced by the readers and editors of that paper." He cited several cases where Blaine's paper had attacked the Irish Catholics, and pointed to a number of cases where Irishmen were aided by Governor Cleveland. His speech was received with wild applause.

General Bourke followed in a most eloquent address. He referred to the frauds by which the Democratic party was kept out of power and pointed out in no uncertain way the duty of all just Americans. He desired that Irishmen in this country should be loyal to America. While Ireland was the land that gave him birth he would fail in his duty did he not show true conjugal affection for the American bride to whom he had plighted his troth. He did not come to the meeting in any partisan spirit. He was supporting the Democratic party in this contest as he had supported it since 1870. He believed the war should be discontinued, and the passions of war no longer appealed to. Through reading the history of his native land he had learned that the strongest Government was where the hearts of the people were cemented in the strongest unity, and that the advantage of party should never be sought at the sacrifice of national harmony. It made no difference whether one was a citizen of New York or Illinois, there was a common interest at stake, a common issue involved. His speech was frequently interrupted with applause.

After a short but telling speech by Mr. Hines the meeting adjourned with three cheers for Cleveland and Hendricks. "What a glorious reveille of the campaign it is! What a grand muster of Irishmen and Irish women! And what destruction it has wrought to the soap bubble of the Irish vote for Blaine!" was the truthful comment made by a gentleman, as the vast crowd left the hall.

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THE MAINE CONTEST.

CANDIDATE BLAINE DEEP IN THE DETAILS OF TOWNSHIP POLITICS.

PHILADELPHIA, August 28.—The *Times'* Augusta, Me., correspondent writes: Mr. Blaine has personally directed and led the State contest in Maine, and his confinement to his room for a day or two on the plea of a cold, is only the prostration from overwork and overanxiety in the State struggle. He fully realizes the danger of a reaction against him such as struck Greeley in 1872 and Hancock in 1880, and he is making the most exhaustive efforts to poll a large Republican majority in September. He has attended Republican meetings and other popular gatherings whenever opportunity presented, and his magnetic presence has done much to enthuse his party. When not out personally mingling with the people at popular meetings, he is hard at work with his lieutenants and he looks to the minutest details of the contest.

THE PROBABLE RESULT.

Blaine's ambition is to bring Maine up toward her old high-water mark Republican majority in Presidential years, but in that he will fail. The old Republican majority of 18,000 to 20,000 has gone from Maine never to return again; but Blaine's labors will make the Republican majority so respectable in size that it cannot be regarded as an index of Blaine's waning popularity. His friends confidently claim from 10,000 to 15,000 majority for Governor Robie, and the whole four Republican Congressmen. The Democrats concede Robie's election by from 6,000 to 8,000, and claim that Congressman Reed will be defeated, and that result they would regard as a chill upon Blaine's prospects in Ohio and West Virginia in October and upon his hopes of success in November.

Considering Blaine's personal presence in the fight and his exhaustive efforts to poll the last available Republican vote, he must be weaker than his friends believe, if the majority shall not be from 10,000 to 12,000, and it should be 15,000. There is a close contest in the First District between Congressman Reed and Nathan Cleaves, the Democratic candidate, but the election of Reed is probable, as the district has a good-sized Republican majority. Reed is Blaine's ablest lieutenant, and his defeat would be a crushing blow to the Plumed Knight.

BLAINE'S IMPAIRED HEALTH.

Mr. Blaine is not in any sense an invalid, but those who are close about him well understand that his physical vigor is greatly and permanently impaired. I saw him several days since under favorable circumstances to judge of his physical condition, and he plainly lacks the fire and enthusiasm that once made him the leader of leaders in his adopted State. Despite his efforts to look strong and cheerful, there is a jaded expression on his face and a visible weariness of labor that tells the story of the sunstroke of 1876. While his full mental vigor has been regained and his general health is good, the attack of eight years ago left him with his physical and mental endurance greatly abated, and that is what is telling upon him in the exacting September battle of Maine. He has wisely abandoned his intended appearance at the Aroostook meetings, and it is announced that he has taken cold; but the fact is that Blaine is overworked and had to take a rest or expose himself to serious illness. In addition to the actual labor performed by Blaine in the Maine contest, he has been fretted by the formidable bolt of leading Republicans in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, and especially by the icy coldness that prevails among the Republicans of Vermont. The personal scandals that have been so unwisely precipitated in the contest against both Cleveland and Blaine, have not added to Blaine's tranquility. He was strongly advised to end the scandals of the campaign at once when the Cleveland scandal appeared, by declaring it infamous, and be inclined to do so, but he hesitated until it was too late and thereby robbed himself of much sympathy when he was assailed. The scandal business is not a factor in the Maine election, as the Blaine scandal was twice in the courts of this State in libel suits as early as 1857 and 1859 and never brought to trial, and Blaine's silence under the Cleveland scandal has prevented reaction on either side. It is confidently expected that Blaine will unload the chief cares and labors of the campaign after the Maine election on Monday week, and all agree that he greatly needs rest and that he must have rest if his health is to be preserved.

BLAINE AND PROHIBITION.

The Republicans have made the most out of the prohibition issue and their majority will be largely due to the cordial party support given to the iron-clad Prohibition constitutional amendment to be voted for on the 8th of September. Mr. Blaine has openly declared in favor of the amendment that forbids the manufacture or sale of all liquors, ale, beer, etc., in the State, and he is publicly pledged to vote for it himself and to consolidate his party in support of it. This has brought the Prohibitionists into the active support of Blaine and the Republican ticket, and that will add more than 5,000 to the Republican majority. Indeed, but for Blaine's open support of the iron-clad Prohibition amendment, a separate Prohibition ticket would have made the defeat of Governor Robie and the election of Redman, Democrat, more than probable, and that force d Blaine to have it publicly proclaimed by Dow and other leading Prohibitionists, that he cordially supported and would personally vote for the Prohibition amendment. Much as Blaine and his friends fear the effect of his home attitude on Prohibition in Ohio and other States his open support of Prohibition in Maine is a necessity to give him a victory in his own State in September, without which he could not hope to win the Presidential battle. There will be a Prohibition victory in Maine on the 8th of September, and Blaine will reap the fruits of it.

EVIDENCE AGAINST BLAINE

FURTHER DISCLOSURES IN CONNECTION WITH THE "MADIGAN" CIRCULAR.

AUGUSTA, ME., August 28.—In the *New Age* of to-day ex-Governor Plaisted presents affidavits from several parties to the effect that there were two editions of the Madigan circular, one intended for the Fourth district and the other for general circulation, but identically the same, except as to the last paragraph. The following is the last paragraph of each edition printed side by side for comparison:

Are the Protestant Democrats of Maine willing to co-operate with their party in building up the Roman hierarchy in this country? The hope that the Roman Catholics have of breaking down nonsectarian free schools is in certain leading Democratic politicians of the country, who to propitiate and carry favor with the Irish voters are willing to attack the free school system. The nomination of a leading Catholic like James C. Madigan for Congress is a dangerous shadow on the political dial in Maine. Rebuke it by voting the Protestant Free School ticket, of which General Selden Conner is at the head. PROTESTANT DEMOCRAT.	Are the Protestant Democrats of the Fourth district willing to aid in building up the Roman hierarchy? Answer at the polls on the 18th of September, and if you do not feel willing to vote for General Plaisted, at least cut Madigan's name off your regular Democratic ticket. Remember that you owe more to religious sentiment than you do to your party, and the proper rebuke to your party for asking you to vote for a Roman Catholic is to support General Connor for Governor and General Plaisted for Congress. PROTESTANT DEMOCRAT.

In the copy intended for general circulation Plaisted's name, it will be noticed does not appear at all. The appeal is to vote the ticket of which General Selden Connor is at the head, and yet the Blaine organs insist that Plaisted, not Blaine, did it.

DAMAGING BLOW TO BLAINE.

Among the affidavits alluded to is the following:

I, Daniel Buckley, of Augusta, Maine, on oath, depose and say that I was in the employ of Hon. J. G. Blaine, at his residence in this city, during the four years from 1873 to March, 1877; that during the political campaign of 1875 my attention was called to a large pile or stack, some two feet high, of printed circulars or documents in the house. The pile had been wrapped up in paper and tied up, but when my attention was called to it it was open at the top, the string being untied. It was a pile of Madigan circulars, as I saw with my own eyes. I read the circular. It made an attack on Mr. Madigan as a Catholic. I took one of the circulars. I was excited about the circular because it attacked my religion. I further say that this pile of printed copies of the Madigan circular was done up in small packages and shipped away from Mr. Blaine's house. The said pile of circulars was in Mr. Blaine's office at the house. My attention was first called to the said pile of Madigan circulars by two domestics of Mr. Blaine's, who were Catholics, who had fully as much feeling about the anti-Catholic circular as I had. I did not make public the fact that these circulars were distributed from Mr. Blaine's house. I deemed it a matter to be kept private on account of my relations with the family, and it would have remained so had I not received positive information that Mr. Blaine had sent word to one of the leading Catholics of New England that, on his word of honor, he never had anything to do with the Madigan circular in any manner. Knowing, as I did, the facts as I have stated them, I felt compelled to do my duty to myself and those of my religious faith and state the truth.

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A NOVEL LAW SUIT

Interesting to Roman Catholics Just Entered in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, MO., August 27.—A suit was entered in the Circuit Court here to-day which is likely to attract a good deal of attention, particularly in Catholic circles, and by the managers of a Catholic institution. The style of the suit is S. Augliste Chanteau and Ida Taylor Chanteau, his wife, against the Visitation Convent, a corporation of this city, Robert McNichols, trustee, and others. The history of the case briefly stated is as follows: Miss Louisa K. Taylor, a sister of Mrs. Chanteau, and a daughter of the late Geo. R. Taylor, a very wealthy and well known citizen of St. Louis, was educated under the influences of the Order of St. Francis De Sales, and some two years ago announced her determination to become a nun, and although opposed by her family did enter the Convent of the Visitation. Prior to this, however, she voluntarily conveyed her property, estimated to be worth a hundred thousand dollars, to her sister Ida, then unmarried, under a written agreement that she expected to take monastic vows with the Order of St. Francis De Sales, but should she not do so, or on entering and afterwards severing her connection with the order the property was to be restored to her. Some months ago Miss Taylor left the convent and announced, it is said, that she had withdrawn from the order, and asked for the restoration of her property. Her sister, suspecting the sincerity of her act, demurred to giving back the property, and Miss Taylor brought suit to recover. Mrs. Chanteau, not desiring to enter litigation, reconveyed the property, and in a short time afterwards Miss Taylor transferred it all to Robert McNichols, as trustee for the use of the Convent of the Visitation. A few weeks later Miss Taylor re-entered the convent and took the blackveil. Plaintiffs in the petition allege fraud and collusion against the officers of the convent, charging them with using undue influence with Miss Taylor and entering into a scheme to obtain the property, and seek to set aside the deed by which it was reconveyed and also the deed under which it was transferred to McNichols.

CAN'T GO BLAINE.

Mr. Parnell and Representative Irishman on the Shams of Blaine.

Talks Loud for Vote But Roars as a Sucking Dove When in Power.

McSweeny, the Suspect, Writes a Letter on Blaine's Claim For Irish Votes.

INTERVIEW WITH MRS. DELIA PARNELL.

(New York Herald.)

But for the absence of the row of white pillars supporting the house, "Ironsides," at Bordentown, N. J., the home of Mrs. Parnell, which is named after her father, "Old Ironsides," as the Commodore was affectionately termed, would be almost a counterpart of the home of Washington, at Mount Vernon.

Three hundred acres of ground, mainly under cultivation, stretch away on three sides of the house. Mrs. Parnell spends little more than half the year at her Bordentown residence. A *Herald* reporter yesterday had a talk with Mrs. Parnell in a cheerful looking drawing room, where antique carved furniture predominated. The windows looked out on a large and handsome garden.

"Mr. Blaine has manifested great neglect of our interests in this country, as well as the protection of American citizens abroad," said Mrs. Parnell, speaking of the letters of Mr. William Henry Hurlbert, which for three days past have appeared in the *Herald*. "His record certainly shows him never to have been the champion Irishmen, and I fail to see on what the claim rests that is now put forward for him. I am dreadfully afraid of Blaine."

THE IRISH WILL FEAR BLAINE.

"Of course every man who becomes the occupant of the White House is supposed to and usually does become a good American if he has not been one before, but as I say, the Irish people have reason to fear Blaine. I do not believe that if he is elected we will hear much more of his present alleged intense Americanism. Irishmen would like to have somebody in the Presidential chair that they can trust. You can't judge of a man by his promises for the future, but must judge of him by his record in the past, and Mr. Blaine's record certainly is not one calculated to inspire confidence in Irishmen that their interests will be taken care of. That record is very clearly set forth in the straightforward story told by Mr Hurlbert. I have studied as it occurred that part of our recent history. I know that Mr. Blaine did not look after the rights of American citizens of Irish birth who were locked up in British prisons, and that it was not until Mr. Frelinghuysen came into office that this Government took a bold stand in their behalf. Then see how quickly England gave way. It is difficult to get Great Britain out of the notion that people who leave her shores and coming here are naturalized, are not still amenable to her. But it certainly is the duty of an American Secretary of State to disabuse England's mind of any such impression, and that Mr. Blaine did not do."

"Then you think, Mrs. Parnell," said the reporter, "that Mr. Blaine's record in regard to the defense of the rights of foreign born citizens is such as to repel the votes of Irishmen for him?"

"Well," responded Mrs Parnell with a smile, "if I had a vote I certainly should not cast it for Mr. Blaine. Why? Just for the reasons I have stated. He is now put forward as the champion of Irishmen, but his actions in the past do not justify the claim that is made for him. Besides, if Irishmen are looking for a party to defend them in their rights, the Democratic party is the party for them to turn to. It has always been the friend of the foreign-born citizen. I would not support any party that did not uphold American citizens abroad, but I know that the principles of the Democratic party must make it do that in the future as it has done in the past."

CHARLES STEWART PARNELL ADVERSE TO BLAINE

"I am a firm believer in Democracy. My father was a Democrat of Democrats, and my son is now leading a Democratic movement on the other side. He is a warm advocate of the franchise. He has been trying to get the Irish people to enter into their affairs and manage them. In his work he never acts until he learns what the people desire. He stands aside, as he did in Davitt's case, until the people declare what they want. He is a thorough advocate of Democracy. If he were a citizen here I'm sure he would not support Blaine for President."

A REPUBLICAN IRISHMAN ON BLAINE.

(Interview with Major James Haggerty in N. Y. Herald.)

"I am astonished," said Major James Haggerty, yesterday, to a *Herald* reporter, "at Blaine's having the impertinence to come forward now as the friend of the foreign born. Blaine is nothing but a blusterer. He possesses a stump speech diplomacy, and that is all. He has a violent individuality, like that of Shakespeare's immortal Bottom, with whom I have been amusing myself since reading Mr. Hurlbert's last letter this morning:

> Bottom—Let me play the lion too: I will roar that I will do any man's heart good to hear me; I will roar that I will make the Duke say, "Let him roar again, let him roar again."
>
> Quin—An' you should do it too terribly, you would fright the Duchess and the ladies that they would shriek, and that were enough to hang us all.
>
> Bottom—I grant you, friends, if that you should fright the ladies out of their wits, they would have no more discretion than to hang us; but I will aggravate my voice so that I will roar you as gently as any sucking dove; I will roar you an't were any nightingale.

"There," and Major Haggerty's eyes twinkled behind his spectacles as he lay down his well-read volume of Shakespeare, "you have a portrait of James G. Blaine as a protector of American citizens of foreign birth. He roared him like a sucking dove.

"These letters in the *Herald* being back to my mind a time when I thought there was more bluster than manly enterprise shown in behalf of those suffering men. In glancing over the correspondence you will find that Mr. Lowell asked too often to be obliged. His tone is more submissive than is demanded by the representative of a a great Power, and he gets at no time any authoritative command that would make him do his duty in a strong fashion. How different was Buchanan's conduct when he was Minister at London and two Americans of Irish birth were arrested! He demanded their unconditional release or in forty-eight hours he would demand his passport. This was the Democratic way of doing it. The English Government sought delay, but so strong were Buchanan's terms that his demand was at once acceded to, and that vigorous and manly action made him President. I look upon these things from a purely American standpoint, and when Blaine and his allies make stump speech promises he must not expect intelligent Irishmen to swallow them whole. By his fruits they will judge him."

"Are you an Irishman, Major Haggerty?"

"Yes, but I am not an Irishman by trade."

"Have you not had a personal experience of the Republican party's foreign policy?"

"Yes. For many years I was a worker in the Republican party. I was sent to Glasgow by General Grant as United States Consul, and my exequatur was refused by the British Government owing to my connection with the Irish movement in America. While I acknowledge that the Government had an undeniable right to refuse my exequatur, I have always felt that the policy of the Republican party has been such as to make it easy for it to take this step toward a foreigner. The Republican party never has been strong in its defense of foreign born citizens. In view of what Irishmen know, and particularly in view of Mr. Hurlbert's disclosures, I do not understand how any thoughtful Irishman can have a tender thought toward Blaine."

BLAINE AS A "FRIEND" OF THE IRISH PEOPLE.

(N. Y. Herald.)

"How does Mr. Blaine strike you as a friend and champion of the Irish people?" the reporter asked Judge William H. Kelly.

"It seems to me his love for the Irish in America is concurrent with his aspirations for the Presidency," was the response. "This great love did not exist in former years when he was editor of the famous Know Nothing paper, the *Kennebec Journal*, in Maine, nor during his long career in Congress, and only slightly during his recent administration of Secretary of State. His feeling appears to have grown stronger as the time for the Presidential nomination drew near. The Republican party and Mr. Blaine give promises; the Democratic party gives us a whole series of facts, and its past is the best guarantee of its future policy."

RICHELIEU ROBINSON ON BLAINE.

(New York Special.)

Congressman William E. Robinson, of Brooklyn, said to one of the National Committee that Mr. Blaine while in Congress did nothing for the protection of naturalized American citizens while in foreign countries. He said:

All the discussions of the course of Mr. Blaine while Secretary of State and of recent Republican administrations regarding American citizens arrested abroad seem to overlook the great fact that the conduct of our Government was not only contrary to true Democratic doctrine, but was actual violation of statute laws of the United States. The act of July 27, 1868, provides distinctly that in the case of the arrest of any American citizen aboard a speedy trial should be demanded or immediate release, and that in case this be not acceded to it should be the duty of the President to take all steps short of war to enforce compliance, and at the first possible opportunity to report the case to Congress, the war declaring power. This law also provides that there shall be no distinction between the cases of native born and naturalized citizens. This act as passed in the House originally provided that in case of the arrest of an American citizen abroad and the refusal of release of speedy trial, it should be the duty of our Government to make a retaliatory arrest of any citizen of that country within our jurisdiction. Gen. Banks, who was then Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and nearly all the leading members advocated the bill with the exception of Mr. Blaine, who was conspicuous by his silence. The occasion of the introduction of the bill at my instance was the occurrence in Ireland in 1867, when English judges treated our naturalization papers with contempt and declared them worthless as to British born Americans. I hold all recent Republican Administrations culpable for disregard of that law. Mr. Blaine, as Secretary of State, paid no attention to it, did nothing to help our people, and wrote enigmatically and falsely about the American doctrine, which was correctly enunciated by Secretary Marcy, and carried out by Commodore Ingraham at the cannon's mouth. Mr. Blaine substantially endorsed the English doctrine, that she had the right to suspend the *habeas corpus* regarding foreignors, and hold them in prison at will. She may have the authority to do so regarding her own subjects, but not regarding ours, and any failure on the part of our Executive to carry out the Marcy doctrine and obey the law of 1868 should not be forgiven or forgotten by American voters. The Irish-American suspects were released broken down, some blind, nearly all incurably diseased, without any proof whatever that they had ever violated or intended to violate any law. When the British Government said that Walsh was released on account of ill health it was no pretence, but the truth, and it is entirely idle for Mr. Blaine's advocates to claim for him the championship of the rights of American citizens abroad, when, while he had the power and opportunity, he sustained Minister Lowell's false doctrine, in violation of the laws of the United States.

A LETTER FROM M'SWEENEY ON BLAINE.

(St. Louis Republican.)

The following letter has been received by one of the employes of the *Missouri Republican*:

CARROW CANNON HOUSE, Aug. 10, 1884.

MY DEAR MR. GALLAGHER—For the last month I was engaged in almost a life and death struggle against the enemy. For the last five years I have been almost single-handed fighting the worst landlords ever in Donegal—the landlords of this union. No coercion act would reach me, but at last they resorted to a new plan to drive me out of the country if possible. They brought an action for libel against me, laid its venue in Derry, selected twelve Orangemen to try the case, and of course the result was not for a moment doubtful. The Judge who tried the case declared that I had libelled the government, and of course must be punished. The jury retired, and in two minutes brought in a verdict against me for £100 and costs, which will amount to about £400. Thus they think they have silenced me in future. But I am not through with them yet. Enough on this subject, as you will probably see a letter from me in the Irish-American papers in a few days.

Let me thank you for sending me the *Republican* and *Celt*. But tell me, is it possible that any number of our countrymen will vote the black Republican ticket? I cannot believe it possible in the face of the treatment received by the Irish-Americans abroad during Blaine's administration. I will write a public letter soon on the subject, but, in the meantime, you are at full liberty to publish any letters of mine from "Victoria's dungeon." I feel strongly, I assure you, on this subject, and had it not been for the loss that I have sustained here in my fight with the enemy, I certainly would have gone to the States to work against Blaine and his party, armed with Lowell's original letter, to tell the story of my imprisonment and Republican sneers at my appeal for protection. Your friend,

D. McSWEENEY.

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my1w-s&W6m—nR

NEW YORK, March 21, 1882.

MESSRS. FLEMING BROS.—Gentlemen: Your kind favor of letter and box of Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills received, for which please accept my sincere thanks.

I have waited until I had tested their merits, and have used all but four or five, and can truly say they are invaluable, having received more benefit from their use than any pills I have used, and in fact, derived more real benefit than any medicine used in a long time. I suffered with an inactive liver, constipated bowels, catarrhal troubles, pain in back, eruptions on face, and general debility, all of which are greatly better. I may add piles. I am still troubled with an affection of the eyelid, a secretion at night and swollen and red: if anything you think of would benefit please mention. I have recommended your pills to several of my friends, and can be referred to by letter.

GENTLEMEN—Having experienced the beneficial effects of Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, prepared by you, I take great pleasure in recommending them to the public. I feel warranted in saying that they are a certain cure for liver complaints and all bilious diseases, no matter how difficult or long standing. I myself was afflicted with this dreadful disease for over two years, and, oh! how thankful I am that I heard of these Pills. I purchased three boxes, and before I had finished the third box was completely cured. I verily believe but for Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills I should have now been in my grave; but as it is, I am now enjoying the best of health, and stand a living witness of the efficiency of Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills. Besides recovering my health, I consider that I have saved in pocket some two or three hundred dollars physicians' fees.

This testimony I give you with the greatest pleasure, and hope it may do something towards making these invaluable Pills known to all who are suffering with liver complaint.

WILLIAM HISS,
Traveler in Western New York.

HUFMAN P. O., W. VA.

MESSRS. FLEMING BROS.—Gentlemen: I am glad to inform you that Dr C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills are the best in use, I believe, for liver, stomach, kidney, and all other chronic diseases. I have been afflicted with all those diseases, and they have relieved me more than all the remedies that I have used and I have spent about two hundred dollars with the doctors in the last six years and have used nearly all kinds of pills before I used these. Yours truly:

JAMES COONTS,
Hufman P. O., Barbor Co., W. Va.

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FINANCE AND TRADE

Monetary Affairs Moving Along Without New Features.

Weekly Review of the Local Markets in General.

Real Estate and Local Stocks Devoid of Interest.

Items of Interest Relative to Trade Here and Elsewhere—Conditions of the Markets at Boston.

There is no substantial change to note in the money market. The same dull, monotonous situation which has existed for sometime past still holds sway. The interest disbursements which began the first of the month had a tendency to ease the tone of the market somewhat. There is no change to note in the ruling rates. Capital is in plentiful supply, but care is exercised in the acceptance of collaterals. In fact the summer closed with a dull market, with scarce an exception. The banks say they have more money than they can employ in desirable loans. The leading mercantile houses say their collections are improving and very few require assistance from their bankers except for the purpose of discounting purchase bills for the purpose of securing the rebates allowed by sellers to cash buyers. The movement of money to the country is fair, but not up to the customary average at this season in former years. This is chiefly due to the very low prices at which all grain, except corn, is selling, hence less money is needed to handle the property.

Eastern exchange was selling yesterday at 50 to 75 cents premium. In New York there is a limited sale for double-name paper, and a few notes are sold at 5½ per cent., but 6 is about the lowest quoted rate. Single-name paper of first-class is in better demand.

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

Exchanges	$1,181,067 32
Balances	225,053 84

The market for local securities continues rather dull and there is not much indication of a revival in the near future. There are a few securities on the market but buyers display wonderful timidity in regard to purchasing. There was a sale of $3,000 Pittsburgh and Western 6s on private terms, and $5,000 of the same at 83½. Fifty shares of Transverse bonds and 25 shares of Pittsburgh Car Trust bonds were sold on private terms. There was a sale of a small lot of Pittsburgh Car Trust, preferred, at 33.

A tour among the real estate agents revealed nothing new. The business seems to be overstocked with dullness at the present time, however, the majority of the agents claim that the interest is looking up. There are a number sales in contemplation, and there is some inquiry. The inquiry for building lots is growing. There were four lots together, 97x120, sold at auction on Market street, Allegheny, for $3,500.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

The following quotations of the Philadelphia closing board yesterday have been furnished by Geo. I. Whitney, broker, No. 16 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Railroad	55⅜	55⅝
Reading Railroad	13⅜	13 5-16
Pittsburgh, Titusville & Buffalo	4½	4¾
Lehigh Valley	64	64½
United Co.'s N. J	194	....
Central Trans. Co	34	....
A. V. R. R. 7-30s	....	116
P., C. & St. L. bonds	....	117
N. Pacific common	21¼	21⅜
N. Pacific preferred	48¾	....
Lehigh Navigation	43⅝	43¾
Philadelphia & Erie	13	14½
N. Central R. W	55	58

IN NEW YORK.

The Stock Market Enjoying Considerable Activity.

NEW YORK, September 3.—Money easy at 1@2 per cent.; closed offered at 1 per cent.

Prime mercantile paper, 5½@6½ per cent.

Sterling exchange — Bankers' bills firmer at 483¼; demand 485¼.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments firm.

3 per cents	¾	U. S. new 4s	20⅝
U. S. 4½s	11⅛	Pacific 6s, '95	126

STOCKS.

Railways quiet.

State securities dull.

The stock market was dull and irregular to-day. In early dealings speculation was strong, especially for Grangers, which rose 1½ per cent. for Northwestern and ⅞ for St. Paul. Subsequently the market weakened and Northwestern dropped to 96⅝. Other active shares declined ½ to 2 per cent. in sympathy. Near the close there was a little more activity and the market advanced sharply for some stocks, Grangers, New York Central, Louisville and Nashville and Western Union being most conspicuous in the rise. New York Central rose to 102¼, Northwestern to 98, St. Paul to 82¾, Lackawanna to 108⅛, Western Union to 64⅜ and Union Pacific to 48. Business was light, the operators evincing a disposition to wait until the corn crop is assured.

Compared with last night, closing prices are ¼ to 1¼ per cent. higher for Canada Southern, St. Paul preferred, Lackawanna, Louisville and Nashville, Long Island, Missouri Pacific, New York Central, Erie, Pacific Mail, Omaha preferred, Union Pacific and Western Union, and ⅛ to 1¼ lower for Central Pacific, Northwestern, St. Paul, Delaware and Hudson, Kansas and Texas and Jersey Central. Among the inactive shares Louisiana and Missouri River declined 3 to 22 per cent.

TRANSACTIONS

to-day aggregated 178,000 shares: 23,000 Lackawanna, 45,000 Northwestern, 36,000 St. Paul, 16,000 Union Pacific, and 12,000 Western Union.

Following were the closing quotations:

Central Pac. 1sts	110	Louisville & Nash.	29⅝
Erie 2ds	60⅜	L. & N. A.	17
Lehigh & Wilkes	92½	M. & C. 1sts pref.	10
La. consols	68	Do 2nds	5
Missouri 6s	2½	M. & Charleston	27
St. Joe	108	Michigan Central	67
St. P. & S. C. 1st*	17½	M. & St. L.	14
Tennessee 6s, old	39½	Do preferred	30
Tennessee 6s, new	39½	Missouri Pacific	92¼
Tex. Pac L. G.	48½	Mobile & Ohio	9
Do Rio Grande	51½	Morris & Essex	122
Union Pacific 1sts	104	Nashville & Chat.	38
Do Land Grant	7⅝	N. J. Central	58⅞
do Sinking fund	7⅝	N. & W. pref	27
Virginia 6s	37	Northern Pacific	21¼
Do consols ex	30	Do preferred	48¾
Do deferred	4	C. & Northwestern	97¾
Adams Express	130	Do preferred	31½
Allegheny Central	3½	New York Central	102
A. & T. Haute	26	Ohio Central	3¼
Do preferred	70	Ohio & Miss.	20
American Express	91	Do preferred	45
B. C. R. & N.	65	Ont. & Western	12
Canada Pacific	44	Ore Navigation	81
Canada Southern	35¾	Ore. Transcon	15⅝
Central Pacific	38½	Oregon Imp	20
Chesa & Ohio	7½	Pacific Mail	48¾
Do pref firsts	14	Panama	98
Do pref 2ds	9	P., D. & E.	14
C. & A.	132	Pittsburgh	140
Do preferred	145	Pullman P. C.	112
C., B. & Q.	19¾	Reading	26⅜
C., St. L. & N. O.	83	Rock Island	114
C., St. L. & P.	9½	St. L. & San. F.	21¼
Do preferred*	22	Do preferred	40½
C. S. & C*	41⅞	Do 1sts pref*	84
Cleveland Col.	40½	C., M. & St. P.	82⅝
Del. & Hudson	95½	Do preferred	9¼
Del. Lack. & W.	108	St. P., M. & M.	94
Den. & Rio. G.	12⅛	St. P. & Omaha	32½
Erie	15⅞	Do preferred	93¼
Do preferred*	36	Texas Pacific	12¾
East Tennessee	5⅛	Union Pacific	47⅞
Do preferred	8½	U. S. Express	51
Fort Wayne	131	W., St. L. & Pac.	5⅞
Hannibal & St. J.	38½	Do preferred	14¼
do preferred.*	88½	Wells & Fargo Ex.	105
Harlem	190	Western Union T.	64⅛
Houston & Texas	35	Homestake	9
Illinois Central	123	Iron Silver	115
Ind., B. & West	15	Ontario	19
Kansas & Texas	18⅝	Quicksilver	4
L. E. & W	13	Do preferred*	27
Lake Shore	79⅞	Sutro	17

*Asked †Ex-div.

MINING STOCKS.

There was a fair business in mining stocks and prices ruled steady; sales included Union Consolidated at 1.20; Standard, 1.30; California, .30; Consolidated Virginia, .25; Castle Creek, .10; Central Arizona, .22; Eureka, 2 75; Gould and Curry 2 00, seller .10 Hale and Norcross, 3.60, seller .10, and Horn Silver 5⅝, seller .10.

Boston Stocks.

BOSTON, September 3.—The following were the closing quotations at the Stock Exchange:

Old Colony	40½	L. R. & Ft. S. 7s	92
Calumet & H.	165	Atch. & Top. R.R.	73
Franklin	8	Boston & Albany	68⅝
Pewabic	1⅜	Boston & Maine	160
Quincy	36	C., B. & Q.	19¾
Osceola	11	C., S. & C.	13
Huron	1	Eastern R. R.	39
Water Power	2¼	Flint & P. M.	26
Boston Land	5	L. R. & Ft. S.	24
Atch. & Top. 1st 7s	120	N. Y. & N. E.	14
B. H. & E. 4½	112		

San Francisco Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 3.—The following were the closing quotations at the Stock Exchange:

Alta	2⅛	Hale & Norcross	2¼
Belcher	9	Day	3⅜
Best & Belcher	2⅛	Mexican	1½
Bodie Cons	1¼	Northern Belle	3½
California	15	Ophir	1¾
Chollar	2⅜	Potosi	1¼
Consolidated Pac.	60	Savage	1⅝
Cons. Va.	10	Sierra Nevada	1¼
Crown Point	1⅛	Union Cons	1¼
Grand Prize	2½	Utah	90

Bonanza King dividend 25c.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, September 3.—Consols for money, 100 13-16; consols account ⅞; U. S. 4s, 124; Erie, 16⅜; seconds, 62¼; New York Central, 5¼; Illinois Central, 28¼; Pennsylvania Central, 57½; Reading, 13⅞; Canada Pacific, 46½; St. Paul, 85. Spirits turpentine 23-7.

PARIS, September 3.—Rentes 78f 67½c.

LIVERPOOL, September 3.—Cotton in moderate demand and prices unchanged; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 8,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn—New western mixed, 4½@5.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Weekly Review of the Wholesale Trade in Pittsburgh.

During the past week trade generally in the domestic markets has been slow and uninteresting, and in every instance the supply has been equal to the demand. The extreme warm weather which has prevailed during the past few days has had a tendency to check the progress of the markets somewhat. There was a good supply of peaches in market yesterday and they were held firm at the prices quoted the day previous. Butter is in fair demand, especially for fine creamery, upon which a good price is realized. Grapes and plums are crowding the market, and while there is a great demand the supply keeps upon an equal stand. Generally the prices are unchanged.

The grain markets, although nervous, have failed to develop any new features of a striking character. The receipts of wheat have materially declined compared with the week immediately preceeding, but they show a larger gain on the same week last year. The fact that prices are low, together with the falling off in the receipts, increases the hopes of the heavy manipulators, who feel more than ever confident that the farmers are unwilling to accept current prices, and that a further decrease in arrivals may be looked for. The fact, however, that strong buyers are not taking large lots off the market prevents any important advance and the market easy gives way under liberal selling or any other cause of an adverse character. Corn shows many features calculated to stimulate prices. Stocks are small and shipping demand fair, but the speculative business is of a scalping character and the feeling unsettled, and those who buy sell on small profits, the old-time confidence being entirely absent from the trade. There were sold at the Exchange yesterday, 1 car rye at 58¾c, 1 car No. 3 corn at 58c, and 1 car sample corn at 59¾c.

Bradstreet's reports that the movement of merchandise has been lighter than a week ago. The trunk line troubles have foreshadowed a probable trunk line war of rates, and some heavy eastern shippers have held back goods to take advantage of a break in rates. Grain has reached the seaboard more freely, but receipts have fallen away at primary markets, the former having concluded to hold for better figures. The general feeling in mercantile circles is more hopeful of an improved though a delayed demand. The iron market is very dull. Eastern furnaces will not accede to the proposition from the West to shut down for one month. Futures in spot cotton strong, and advancing on bullish reports about the growing crop and favorable Liverpool response. Dry goods are in slightly better demand but only moderately active for the season. The wool trade has continued active, and some descriptions show a further advance of 1c per pound.

Flour and Grain.

FLOUR—Fancy Minn patents	$6 00	@6 25
Fancy winter patents	6 00	@6 25
Fancy family winter	5 00	@5 25
Choice family (ch'ce red wintr)	4 75	@5 00
XX family (medium winter)	4 25	@4 50
XXX bakers (Minnesota)	5 00	@5 25
XX bakers (Wisconsin)	4 50	@4 75
Oat meal (common brands)	6 00	@6 25
Do. (fancy brands)	6 25	@7 00
Rye flour	3 75	@4 00
WHEAT—No. 1 Longberry	90	@ 92
No. 1 Fultz	86	@ 87
No. 2	83	@ 85
CORN—Prime yellow shelled	61	@ 62
No. 2 yellow shelled	60	@ 61
High mixed shelled	60	@ 61
Mixed shelled	58	@ 60
Rejected shelled	57	@ 58
No. 1 yellow ear	68	@ 69
No. 2 yellow ear	65	@ 67
High mixed ear	64	@ 65
Mixed ear	61	@ 63
OATS—No. 2 white, new	33	@ 34
Black mixed	29	@ 30
Light mixed	31	@ 32
RYE—Pennsylvania	65	@ 66
Western	66	@ 67

MILLFEED—Bran, winter, in bulk, $13 75@14 per ton; City mills, in sacks, $15 00; spring wheat bran $13 50@14 00, middlings $17 50 to $23 00, as to quality; chopped feed $23 00@25 00, as to quality.

HAY—Timothy, on track, $15 50@16 00; loose timothy, from country wagons, old, $17 00@20 00; do. new, $15 00@17 00; No. 1 prairie hay, $8 50@9 00; upland do., $10 00@11 00; baled, jobbers, $1 00 per cwt.

The above quotations are on carload lots, in bulk, on track. In job lots 3@4c more is asked.

Miscellaneous.

APPLES—We quote at 50c, 75c, $1 00@1 25 per barrel, according to quality and condition.

BEANS—Prime medium $2 55@2 65 per bushel; prime marrowfats $2 75@3 00 per bushel; prime navies $2 55@2 65; Limas 5¼@5½c.

BUTTER—Choice country, 18@20c; dairy, 18@21c; common to medium, 8@19c; choice creamery, 22@24c; fine creamery, 25@27c.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 38@40c per lb.

BROOM CORN—We quote prices as follows: Green Hurl, Texas 8¼c; green well to hurl, 7½@8c; green carpet 7½@8c; green self-working 6½@7c; green short 4¾@5c; Illinois do. 4½@5c; old short, good color 4c; old rough 3@3½c; crooked 3½@5c.

CHEESE—New Ohio factory, full cream, 9@9¼c; do. skims 5@6½c; York Goshen 11¼@11½c; Sweitzer, 13@14c, as to quality; Lumberger, 13@14c.

EGGS—Fresh Penna. and Ohio eggs 15@16c per dozen.

FEATHERS—Choice 55@65c in large packages; small lots 5c more.

FRUITS—Peaches $1 00, 1 50@1 75 per bushel box; peaches in baskets, $1 00, 1 25@1 50; plums $2 00@3 00 per bushel; $4 00@6 00 per crate; grapes, 3@8c per pound.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Oranges $8 00@9 00 per box; lemons $2 50@3 50 per box; bananas $1 00, $1 25@2 50 per bunch.

HOPS—35@40c.

HONEY—Choice white clover 18@20c; choice buckwheat 14@16c.

HOMINY—$3 75@4 00 per bbl.

POTATOES—New $1 70@1 75 per bbl on track, from store, $1 75@2 00; sweet, $3 00 per bbl; for Baltimore; Jersey do $4 75@5 00.

POULTRY—Live chickens 65@75c per pair; spring chickens 35@40c per pair.

PEANUTS—Choice Tennessee, 7¾@8c; Virginia, 7½@8c; roasted, $1 90@2 15 per bushel.

RAGS—White cotton, 2@2½c; mixed, 1¼@1¾c; all wool, 1½@1¾c.

SWEET CIDER—Country, $5 00@6 00 per barrel; sand refined, $8 00@9 00.

TALLOW—Country, 5½@6c; do in cakes 6@6½c; city do 6½@7c.

VEGETABLES—Southern onions, $1 75@2 25 per barrel; Egyptian onions, $2 50@2 75 per crate watermelons, $10, 15@20 per hundred; cantaloupes, $1 50@2 25 per crate, and 3@6c each in bulk; California pears, $5 per box; celery, 40c per dozen.

WOOL—Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, washed, 25@27c; unwashed, 16@18c.

Groceries.

Green Coffees.		Stearine	11½@
Fancy Rio	13 @	*Sugars.*	
Choice Golden Rio	12½@13½	Stand cut lo'f	7¾@
Prime Rio	12 @	Cubes	7⅝
Good do	11½@	Fruit powd	7⅝@
Fair do	11@	Powdered	7¼@ 7¾
Old Gov Java	18 @25	Granulated	7 @ 7⅛
Maracaibo	12 @16	Confectrs A	6⅞@
Mocha	24 @30	Mould A	6¾@
Santos	10½@13	Palace	6⅝@
Layguara	10½@13	Crescent A	6½@
Roasted Coffees.		Windsor A	6½@
In papers	15 @19	Ridgewood A	6 @
In bulk	13½@14½	Choice lt. yel.	5¾@ 5⅞
Lower grades	11½@12½	Good do	5¾@
Java in pa'rs	25½@27½	Fair do	5⅜@ 5½
Java in bulk	24½@25½	Common do	5⅛@ 5¼
Syrups.		*New Orleans Molasses.*	
Maple flav'd	31 @52	New fac'y crp	46 @57
Choice sugar syrup	37 @38	New crp ch'ce	53 @55
Good do do	33 @	New crop st'ly prime	50 @52
Fair do do	30 @	Prime	49 @51
Blackstrap	19 @	*Salt.*	
Soda.		No. 1 per bbl	$1 00
Bi carb in kgs	4 @4½	Extra	1 10
Do assort pap's	6 @	Dairy	1 40
Do do ¼ pap's	6½@	Coarse Cryst Salt	1 25
Salsoda in kegs	1½@	*Starch.*	
do in bbls	1½@	Gloss	6½@8
Spices—Whole.		Corn	7⅛@8
Cloves	18 @	*Rice.*	
Allspice	9 @	Head Car'lina	7½@ 7¾
Cassia	10 @15	Choice do	6¾@ 7
Pepper	16½@20	Prime do	6¼@ 6½
Nutmeg	65 @80	Rangoon	5½@ 6
Candles.		Louisiana	6¼@ 6¾
Star, full w'gt	11¼@		

CANNED GOODS.

Ma'wfat peas new	$1 25@1 35	Li's beans, 2-lb best	85c@1 25
Rsp'brs new	1 20@1 25	Soak do do	90c@
Strawberries	1 00@1 10	String do do	80c@
Gooseberries	1 00@	Pumpkins do	@ 95
Pineapples	1 45@1 55	Damson plums, 2 lb	1 10
Standard p's	1 75@1 80	Greengage	1 60
Pickles, ½ bbls	4 00	Egg plums	1 60
Do bbls	7 00	Tomatoes	95c@1 00
Winslow's corn	1 25	Salmon, 1 lb	1 45@1 55
Other brands	90c@1 00	Blackberries	90
Red cherries	90		

FOREIGN FRUITS.

Lay's raisins, new	$2 40	Smyrna figs	15 @18
Lon L'y's do	2 75	Maccaroni	8 @12
Muscatels do	2 50	Vermicelli	8 @12
New Valencia	6¾@7	Tapioca	4¼@
Ondara do	8½@9	Brazil nuts	12 @
Seedless	3 85	Lemons, ℔ box	$3 00
Sultanas	10½@	Cocoanuts, per 100	5 00
Dates	5 @	Lemon peel ℔ lb	14 c
Currants	5⅛@ 5½	Pecans	12½c
Prunes, new	5¾@6	Sago	4½c
Almonds, Lan'doc	26 c	Citron ℔	18 c
Do Ivica	22 c	Almonds, Sicily	18 c
Do shelled	40 c	Bananas	$1 50@2 00
Walnuts, Naples	20 c	Oranges	5 50@6 00
Sicily filberts	14 c		

Provisions.

Large sugar cured hams	14¼c
Medium do do do	14½c
Small do do do	14½c
Breakfast bacon	12½c
Sugar cured shoulders	9½c
S. C. roulets (boneless shoulders)	10½c
Dry beef, in setts	18 c
do do flats	17½c
do do rounds and knuckles	20 c
Bacon shoulders	8¾c
do clear sides	12½c
Mess pork, heavy pieces	$18 00
Family pork, light pieces	18 00
Lard, tierces, 325 pounds	8¾c
do half barrels, 125 pounds	9 c
do tubs, 60 pounds	9 c
do buckets, 20 pounds	9¼c
do tin pails, 3 pounds	9¾c
do do 5 pounds	9½c
do do 10 pounds	9½c
do tin cans, 50 pounds	9¼c
California sausage—Bologna	8¾c
Miners' oil	47 c

Fish.

Extra No. 1 mess mackerel	$28 00@30 00
Extra No. 1 shore do	18 00@25 00
Extra No. 2 shore do	15 00@
No. 2 medium, new	10 00@
No. 3 large do., new catch	11 00@
No. 3 medium, new catch	8 50@ 9 00
No. 3 small, new catch	7 00@
Split Labrador herring	6 00@ 7 50
Split shore do	6 00@
Round do	@
White fish, ½ half bbl, 100	@ 7 00
Lake trout, ℔ 100	5 50@
Lake pickerel ℔ 100	3 50@
Lake herring ℔ 100	2 50@ 3 50
George's codfish	6 50@
Medium do	5 50@
Boneless codfish	5 50@ 5 50
Halibut (smoked)	@ 14
No. 1 herring ℔ box	@ 25
Sardines, domestic, ¼ box	5 75@ 6 00
Sardines, domestic, ½ box	@10 00
Sardines, French, ¼s, ℔ case	11 00@15 00
Sardines, French, ½s ℔ case	17 00@25 00

Leather.

Best city oak sole leather, light, 33@35c per pound; red sole leather No. 1, heavy, 26@28c per pound; red sole, No. 1 light, 24@28 per pound; red sole leather, good damaged, 23@23½c per pound; rough leather, oak, 20@24c per pound; city harness leather, No. 1, 34@36c per pound city harness leather, No. 2, 33@34c; fair skirting, 37@39c per pound; fair bridle and line leather per foot, 17@19c; country harness leather, 27@30c per pound; padskins, $5 50@6 50 per dozen; apron, large, $9 50@10 50 per dozen. Tallow, 5½@6½c.

A SLIGHT ADVANCE

Urged By Continued Hits From the Bulls the Market Advances.

The oil market displayed a trifle more actively yesterday and values made a slight advance. It was a bull movement, and there was no substantial reasons given for the advance save that the bullish element, weary of the monotonous situation which has existed for some time, gathered together, and, with one determined pull, drove the prices from 90¼ to 91⅞ cents, at which figure the market closed. The rise, in the estimation of some of the brokers, was caused by the report that the Barnsdall and the Anchor wells were only doing 100 barrels each, which was considered small. The bearish element have renewed their war paint and will continue the fight with a vigorous determination to down the advancing tendency. There was considerable business done by the pikers. A report from the Wardwell field says the production has fallen to 3,000 barrels. The Phillips well was reported to be doing better.

Messrs. Dilworth, Ogden & Hill, brokers, furnish THE POST the following quotations prevailing at the Oil Exchange:

Opening	90	Lowest	89¾
Highest	92	Close	91⅞

	Barrels.
Charters	64,365
Shipments	74 843
Runs	73,892
Clearances	3,192,000

Exchange stock, $600 bid.

New York refined, 8c.

Oil City closed at 91⅞c; New York at 91⅞c, Bradford at 92c.

HOME TRADE.

Refined, 110 deg	7¼@ 7½c
Headlight, 150 deg	9 @ 9¼c
Ohio test oil, 120 deg., flash	8¾@ 9 c
Elaine, jobbers' prices	15½@

[By Telegraph.]

OIL CITY, September 3.—National transit certificates opened at 89¾c; highest, 92¼c; lowest, 89¾c; closed at 92c. Sales, 4,368,000 barrels; clearances, 8,494,000 barrels; runs, 80,429 barrels; shipments, 80,429 barrels; charters, 73,333 barrels. Oil City Oil Exchange stock, $450 bid, $500 asked.

TITUSVILLE, September 3.—National Transit certificates opened at 89¾; highest, 92c; lowest, 89¾c; closed at 92c. Shipments 87,325 barrels; runs 66,127 barrels; charters 73,333 barrels. The market was firm and trading active; closed strong. A bullish feeling prevailed all day.

BRADFORD, September 3.—Crude oil—Total runs for Tuesday were 66,127 barrels; total shipments, 87,426 barrels; charters, 73,333 barrels; clearances, 6,244,000 barrels. National Transit certificates opened at 89¾c; closed at 92c; highest price, 92¼c; lowest 89¾c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH,

As Wired From All Parts of the Country to The Post.

CHICAGO—SEPTEMBER 3.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

WHEAT—Regular wheat slow; receipts smaller; market opened steady, declined ⅜c, ruled quiet and closed nominaly unchanged; sales ranged: September 79⅛@79¼c, closed at 79⅜c; October 78¾@81⅛c, closed at 81c; November 82⅜@83c, closed at 83⅛c; December 84½@84⅝c, closed at 84⅜@85⅛c; May 91@91⅛c; No. 2 Chicago spring 79¼c; No. 3 Chicago spring 64@65c; No. 2 red 82c; No. 3 red 71½@72c.

CORN—In good demand, and active; near deliveries strong for new crop; futures weak; cash 52¼@53c; September 51⅞@53⅜c, closed at 52⅛@53c; October 49⅝@50⅜c, closed at 50⅛c; November 44½@45⅜c, closed at 47⅞c; the year 41⅛@41⅞c, closed at 41⅝c; May 42¼@42⅞c, closed at 42⅛c.

OATS—Dull; cash 25⅛@25⅝c; September 25⅜@25⅝c, closed at 25⅛@25⅜c; October 26@26⅛c, closed at 26⅛c; the year 25⅜@25⅝c; May 29⅞@30c, closed at 29⅞c.

RYE—Easier at 54⅛c.

BARLEY—Firm at 65@66c.

FLAXSEED—Firm at $1 32.

PORK—Nominally unchanged; cash $18 50@19 00; September $18 75@19 00; October $18 25@18 50; the year $12 30.

LARD—Quiet and nominally unchanged; cash 7.42½@7 45c; September 7.47½c; October 7.50@7.55c, closed at 7.52½@7.55c; November 7.47½@7.52½c, closed at 7.47½@7.50c.

BULKMEATS—In fair demand; shoulders 7.00c; short rib 10 05c; short clear 10.80c.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged at $1 12.

FREIGHTS—Corn to Buffalo 2¼c.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

EGGS—Quiet and unchanged.

Receipts—Flour, 17,000 barrels; wheat, 184,000 bushels; corn, 486,000 bushels; oats, 155,000 bushels; rye, 48,000 bushels; barley, 55,000 bushels.

Shipments—Flour, 12,000 barrels; wheat, 155,000 bushels; corn, 247,000 bushels; oats, 184,000 bushels; rye, 64,000 bushels; barley, 6,000 bushels.

Afternoon Board—Wheat firm; advanced ⅛c.

CORN—Firmer; September advanced¾c; October and November ¼c.

OATS—Quiet and unchanged.

PORK—Quiet and unchanged.

LARD—Advanced 2½c.

NEW YORK—SEPTEMBER 3.—Flour dull; receipts, 19,000 barrels; exports 1,600 barrels; common to good extra $3 20@3 65; good to choice $3 70@6 00. Wheat—Cash grades steady; options opened weak and ⅛@⅜c lower, closing steady with the decline recovered; receipts 165,000 bushels; exports, 76,000 bushels; No. 2 Chicago 89c; ungraded red 72@94c; No. 3 red steamer 72c; No. 3 red 86c; No. 2 red steamer 89@89½c; No. 2 red 90⅞@92½c; ungraded white 92c; No. 2 red September, sales of 120,000 bushels at 90⅞@91c, closing at 90⅞c; October, sales of 792,000 bushels at 91¾@92⅛c, closing at 92c; November, sales of 328,000 bushels at 93⅞@94c, closing at 93⅞c; December, sales of 168,000 bushels at 95⅛@95⅞c, closing at 95⅞c; January, sales of 48,000 bushels at 97⅜@97⅞c, closing at 97⅞c; April, sales of 24,000 bushels at $1 01⅝@1 01⅞, closing at $1 01⅞; May, sales of 80,000 bushels at $1 02¼@1 02¾, closing at $1 02¾. Corn—Spot lots scarce and 1c higher; options opened ⅛@⅜c lower, but later reacted ½@⅝c, closing strong; receipts 4,400 bushels; exports 2,200 bushels; ungraded 64@70c; No. 3, 66c; No. 2 white 73c; ungraded white 73c; rejected c. i. f., 59½@60c; No. 2 September 62⅛@63⅜c, closing at 63⅜c; October 61⅛@61⅝c, closing at 61⅝c; November 59⅞@60⅛c, closing at 60⅛c; December 56@56½c, closing at 56½c; May 54c. Oats firm; receipts 35 000 bushels; exports 20,000 bushels; mixed western 33½@35c; white western 35@43c. Hay scarce and firm. Hops slow and nominal. Coffee—Spot fair; Rio weaker at 10½c; options 5 points lower and dull; sales 5,500 bags Rio No. 7; September 8 60@8 65c; October 8 45c; November 8 35c; December 8 40c; January 8 45c. Sugar dull; centrifugal 5⅝c; Porto Rico 5c; refined quiet; Mould A 6 9-16@6 11-16c; granulated 6 9-16@6⅝c. Rice quiet and steady; domestic 4¾@7c. Petroleum active and firm; United 92c; refined 8@8½c. Tallow quiet and steady at 6⅛c. Fresh Western eggs steady with fair demand. Pork weak; new mess $18 00. Beef quiet and unchanged. Lard steady; western steam spot 7 90c; September 7.81@7.82c; October 7 79@7 83c; November 7.70@7.72c; December 7 72@7 73c. Butter—Demand light at 8@23c. Cheese firm and fairly active. Lead dull. Others unchanged.

MILWAUKEE—SEPTEMBER 3.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat steady; No. 2 Milwaukee 78½c; September 78½c; October 80½c; November 82⅝c. Corn quiet and firmer; No. 2 wanted at 53½@54c. Oats steady; No. 2 28½c; No. 2 white 29½@30c. Rye firmer; No. 1 54c; No. 2 51c. Barley firmer; No. 2 spring September 62c bid; October 61c bid; No. 3 spring extra 48c bid September; 47½c October. Provisions lifeless; mess pork $17 25 cash and September; $17 25 October. Prime steam lard 7.45 cash and September; 7 52½c October; sweet pickled hams firm at 12@12½c. Live hogs easier at $5 75@6 50. Butter firm; choice creamery 20@22c; fair to good 17@19c; best dairy 15@16c. Cheese steady; best new cream 9¼@10c. Eggs firmer at 13@13½c. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo 2½c. Receipts—Flour, 8 500 barrels; wheat, 15,000 bushels; barley, 12,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 24,000 barrels; wheat, 930 bushels; barley, 575 bushels.

BALTIMORE—SEPTEMBER, 3.—Floor firm and quiet; Western superfine $2 37@2 75 extra $3 00@3 75. Wheat—Western easier and quiet; winter red spot, 89⅛@89⅜c; September 89⅛c; October 89⅜@89⅞c; November 91¼@91⅞c. Corn—Western no offering and no bid. Oats steady and in moderate demand; white 33@35c; mixed 30@32c. Rye quiet at 58@60c. Provisions fairly active and steady. Mess pork $19 25. Butter steady; Western packed 9@19c. Eggs firmer at 18@19c. Coffee steady; Rio cargoes, 9¼@10½c. Sugar quiet; A soft 6⅜c.

TOLEDO—SEPTEMBER 3.—Wheat—Quiet and steady; No. 1 white 84½ No. 2 white 80 No. 2 red and cash for September 82½c bid; October 84c; bid; November 85½c; No. 2 soft 85c asked; No. 3 do 81c asked; No. 3 red 73⅜c. Corn quiet; No. 2 cash and September 55c; rejected 52c; and nominally higher, mixed 53. Oats dull No. 2 cash and September 26¾; bid; rejected 52½. Clover prime and medium $5 00 bid $5 10 asked. Receipts—Wheat, 125,000 bushels; corn, 95,000 bushels; oats, 12,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 163,000 bushels; corn, 75,000 bushels; oats, 4,550 bushels.

CINCINNATI—SEPTEMBER 3.—Flour dull and lower; family $3 50@3 75; fancy unchanged. Wheat firmer; No. 2 red 81c. Corn quiet; No. 2 mixed 53⅜c. Oats easier and not quotably lower; No. 2 mixed 29@30½c. Rye steady; No. 2, 55@56c. Barley easier; extra No. 3 fall 71c. Pork dull at $18 00@18 25 Lard easier at 7 50@7.60c. Bulkmeats dull and unchanged. Bacon easier and not quotably lower. Whisky firm at $1 10. Butter firm and not quotably higher. Eggs easier at 14c. Cheese steady and unchanged.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, September 3.—There has been a much better demand with jobbers. There is a very fair trade in motion. From agents the demand has been of usual proportions and many moderate wants make the fair supply taken.

Turpentine.

NEW YORK, September 3.—Turpentine firmer at 31¼c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
WEDNESDAY, September 3, 1884.

Messrs. Huff, Hazelwood & Imhoff, one of the most reliable firms in the trade in this vicinity, furnish THE POST the following report of the market price:

Cattle—The arrivals are fair and market active. Good cattle are scarce and in good demand. They are selling as follows:

Prime, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	$ 6 25@6 50
Good, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs	5 50@5 75
Fair, 900 to 1,000 lbs	4 75@5 00
Feeders	4 50@5 00
Stockers	3 75@4 25
Bulls, stags and fat cows	2 50@4 00

Hogs—The receipts are fair and the market is firm for good grades. The following are the quotations:

Fair to good Philadelphias	$6 50@6 75
Cornfed Yorkers	5 90@6 00
Baltimores	6 10@6 20
Grassers and common Yorkers	5 00@5 60
Pigs	3 25@4 50
Roughs	3 00@5 00

Sheep—The supply is light and the market was a shade firmer yesterday. We quote:

Prime, 100 to 110 lbs	$4 30@4 50
Good, 90 to 95 lbs	3 80@4 20
Fair, 80 to 85 lbs	3 00@3 50
Common, 60 to 75 lbs	1 @ 2c
Lambs	4½@ 5c

Union Stock Yards, Allegheny City.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
MONDAY, September 1, 1884.

There was a limited amount of trading at the Union yards yesterday; however there was a good feeling displayed and stock generally sold well. Most of the stock was of very ordinary grade. The call for extra beeves was fair, but common and ordinary grades were not in so good demand. The prices did not vary much from the prices quoted last week. Good steers were readily sold at 6¾@7¼c per pound; fair to good 5@5½c per pound. The milch cow trade was fair, there being some very good cows offered. The prices ranged from $30 00 to $65 00, the latter price being for good. Dry cows were in poor demand and sold below last week's quotations. Calves sold at 6@7¾c per pound, according to size and quality. Bulls were slow.

Sheep—The price of sheep and lambs did not vary much from last week's quotations. There was a good demand, but the offering was light. Good weathers sold at 3½@5c per pound. Lambs sold at 6@7c per pound.

Hogs—There was a fair supply of hogs. Good cornfed sold readily at 5@6½c per pound.

Owner.	*Where from.*	*Number.*
Gerson & Ziegler	Missouri	84
H. Alcorn	Ohio	17
J. Brettinger	Ohio	32
E. Wolf	Illinois	19
J. Arnold	Ohio	58
Arnold & Co.	Ohio	42
Needy & Smith	Ohio	120
A. Buholtz	Missouri	49
H. Hirsch	Missouri	22
Chas. Volbrecht	Missouri	27

NEW YORK—SEPTEMBER 3.—Beeves—Receipts, 3,720 head, including 30 cars for exportation; good and prime steers firm; inferior natives, all sorts of Texas and half-bred cattle extremely dull and lower; not all sold; common to extra native steers $5 00@7 10 per cwt.; Texas steers $4 12½@4 81¼; Colorado do. $4 53½@5 36¼; few picked natives reached $7 25; exporters bought 200 head fat steers, each at $7 00 per cwt.; shipments 100 head live cattle, 1,440 quarters beef, 80 carcasses mutton; American refrigerator beef is quoted at Liverpool as active at 5⅜c.

Sheep—Receipts, 9,500 head; market slow; trade a shade higher; sheep $3 50@5 25 per cwt; lambs $5 80@6 50.

Hogs—Receipts, 5,290 head; market nominally steady at $5 70@6 60 per 100 pounds.

CHICAGO—SEPTEMBER 3.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports:

Live hogs—Receipts, 10,000 head; shipments, 2,600 head; good lots firm; common 10c lower; rough packing $5 60@6 20; packing and shipping $6 25@6 80; light $5 75@5 55; skips $3 00@5 75.

Cattle—Receipts, 8,500 head; shipments, 1,500 head; best grades firm and others 10c lower; export grades $6 60@7 00; good to choice shipping $5 90@6 65; common to medium $4 30@5 85; Texans, $3 65@4 05.

Sheep—Receipts, none; shipments, none; market dull; inferior to fair $2 00@3 00; medium to good $3 25@3 75; choice to extra $4 00@4 25; Texas sheep $2 25@3 75; lambs per head $1 00@3 50.

KANSAS CITY—SEPTEMBER 3.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports:

Cattle—Receipts, 3,300 head; good natives steady; grass Texans 10c lower; native steers of 1,200 to 1,500 pounds, $5 80@6 30; stock and fed, $3 60@4 60; cows, $2 75@3 60; grass Texan steers, $3 2@3 95.

Hogs—Receipts, 5,000 head; choice heavy, steady; light and mixed 5c lower; lots of 210 to 340 pounds, $5 95@6 40, mainly at $6 10@6 15.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,400 head; market steady; fair to good muttons $3 00@3 50.

ST. LOUIS—SEPTEMBER 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,200 head; shipments, 1,000 head; prices active and firm; exports $6 30@6 75; good to choice shipping $5 85@6 25; common to medium $4 50@5 50; Colorado steers $4 00@4 75; grass Texans $3 50@4 50; bulk sales $3 60@4 20.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,400 head; shipments, 1,000; market steady; fair to choice $2 50@3 75; lambs $2 00@4 00; Texans $2 00@3 25; common $1 75@2 25.

CINCINNATI—SEPTEMBER 3.—Live hogs weak; common and light $4 25@6 15; packing and butchers' $5 60@6 60; receipts, 2,300 head; shipments, 325 head.

Business Barometer.

BOSTON, September 1.—The following table, compiled from special dispatches to the *Post* from the managers of the leading clearing houses of the United States, give the clearances for the week ended August 30, with percentage, increase and decrease, compared with the corresponding week a year ago:

Cities.	*Business.*	*Inc.*	*Dec.*
New York	$ 455,716,201	..	29 5
Philadelphia	36,355,446	..	26 9
Boston	47,877,953	..	3.9
Chicago	34,570,671	..	23.6
St. Louis	13,152,242	..	19 2
San Francisco	11,050,619	..	16.9
Baltimore	10,646,518	..	13 5
Cincinnati	7,558,350	..	9.5
Pittsburgh	7,713,502	..	6 2
Providence	2,943,002	..	24 2
Louisville	3,022,041	..	14.1
Detroit	2,700,000	4 3	..
Milwaukee	3,101,000	33 9	..
Kansas City	3,347,155	50.8	..
Cleveland	1,677,975	..	3.6
Hartford	1,116,596	..	13.5
Indianapolis	1,032,716	..	17 9
Columbus	1,127,354	..	9 0
Peoria	805,054	..	18 9
New Haven	1,102,142	25 7	..
Portland	850,000	0.7	..
Worcester	648,891	..	0.9
Springfield	539,569	3.3	..
Memphis	357,642	..	28.7
St. Joseph	537,713	4.9	..
Lowell	276,839	..	30.1
Syracuse	351,944	..	2.2
Total	$ 650,169,105	..	25.71
Outside N. Y.	194,452,904	..	15.43

London Wool Sales.

LONDON, September 1.—At the wool sales to-day 11,338 bales Port Phillip and Sydney were sold. There was a good demand and prices firm.

British Grain Trade.

LONDON, September 1.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the English corn trade, says: "The English corn harvest has began and ended under unually favorable conditions. Although the yield of the wheat crop was reported variable, the condition of the crop is callent and wet, and colder weather somewhat improved the tone of the market to-day. Sales of English wheat the past week were 57,824 quarters at 35s 1d, against 36,017 quarters as 43s 2d the corresponding week last year. The market for foreign wheats is unimproved. The demand is at the lowest possible ebb and values nominal. In off coast trade during the week, seventeen cargoes arrived, seven sold, seven withdrawn, six remained. Trade forward is inanimate.

Cotton Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, September 3.—Cotton quiet; middling, 10 11-16c; low middling 10 9-16c; good ordinary, 10 1-16c; net receipts, 88 bales; gross, 151 bales; exports coastwise, 5,000 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 12,000 bales.

GALVESTON, September 3.—Cotton steady and unchanged; net receipts, 595 bales; sales, 79 bales; stock, 4,100 bales.

LOUISVILLE, September 3.—Cotton quiet and unchanged.

NEW YORK, September 3.—Cotton steady; futures steady; September 10.73c; October 10.54c; November 10.44c; December 10.47c; January 10.57c; February 10 69c; March 10.81c; April 10.92c; May 11.04c; June 11.15c.

CINCINNATI, September 3.—Cotton steady and unchanged.

MEMPHIS, September 3.—Cotton steady at 10⅜c; receipts 20 bales; stock 5,011 bales; sales 75 bales.

ST. LOUIS, September 3.—Cotton nomily unchanged; middling 10⅝c; receipts, 6; shipments, 60; stock, 1,450.

WESTERN LUMBER.

Trade for pine has been fair the past week and all grades have been in demand, though selects and fine common have been called for most. Two-inch common has also moved very fairly. Prices of pine are unchanged. Hardwoods of all descriptions are quiet, though prices are unchanged. An extra steamer has been put on the Savannah route in order to reduce the stocks of Southern hardwoods which had accumulated there owing to the loss of two trips by the regular steamers. The prospects for September trade in hardwoods are very fair. The furniture men are expected in the market then and a fair demand for finishing purposes is looked for.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The market for boots and shoes is listless, with the exception of a few replenishing purchases from two to three large Western jobbers who are now here, the only new business comes from small Southern buyers. Old orders are pretty generally completed and operations at the works are slacking up. Prices are steady at about figures which prevailed previous to the spring boom. Toward the last of the week there has been a little more animation.

HALL'S
Vegetable Sicilian
HAIR RENEWER

was the first preparation perfectly adapted to cure diseases of the scalp, and the first successful restorer of faded or gray hair to its natural color, growth, and youthful beauty. It has had many imitators, but none have so fully met all the requirements needful for the proper treatment of the hair and scalp.

HALL'S HAIR RENEWER has steadily grown in favor, and spread its fame and usefulness to every quarter of the globe.

Its unparalleled success can be attributed to but one cause; *the entire fulfilment of its promises.*

The proprietors have often been surprised at the receipt of orders from remote countries, where they had never made an effort for its introduction.

The use for a short time of HALL'S HAIR RENEWER wonderfully improves the personal appearance. It cleanses the scalp from all impurities, cures all humors, fever, and dryness, and thus prevents baldness. It stimulates the weakened glands, and enables them to push forward a new and vigorous growth. The effects of this article are not transient, like those of alcoholic preparations, but remain a long time, which makes its use a matter of economy.

Buckingham's Dye
FOR THE
WHISKERS

Will change the beard to a natural brown, or black, as desired. It produces a permanent color that will not wash away. Consisting of a single preparation, it is applied without trouble.

PREPARED BY
R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N.H.
Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

SALT RHEUM
And Every Species of Itching and Burning Diseases Positively Cured.

ECZEMA, or Salt Rheum, with its agonizing itching and burning, instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure. This repeated daily, with two or three doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifier, to keep the blood cool, the perspiration pure and unirritating, the bowels open, the liver and kidneys active, will speedily cure Eczema, Tetter, Ring Worm, Psoriasis, Lichen Pruritus, Scalled Head, Dandruff, and every species of Itching, Scaly and Pimply Humors of the Scalp and Skin, when the best physicians and all known remedies fail.

Will McDonald, 2542 Dearborn street, Chicago, gratefully acknowledges a cure of Salt Rheum, on head, neck, face, arms and legs for seventeen years; not able to walk except on hands and knees, for one year; not able to help himself for eight years; tried hundreds of remedies; doctors pronounced his case hopeless; permanently cured by Cuticura Resolvent (blood purifier) internally, and Cuticura and Cuticura Soap (the great skin cures) externally.

Chas. Houghton, Esq., lawyer, 28 State street, Boston, reports a case of Salt Rheum under his observation for ten years which covered the patient's body and limbs, and to which all known methods of treatment had been applied without benefit, which was completely cured solely by the Cuticura Remedies, leaving a clean and healthy skin.

F. H. Drake, Esq., Detroit, Mich., suffered untold tortures from Salt Rheum, which appeared on his hands, head and face, and nearly destroyed his eyes. After the most careful doctoring and a consultation of physicians failed to relieve him, he used the Cuticura Remedies, and was cured, and has remained so to date.

Mr. John Thiel, Wilkesbarre, Pa., writes: I have suffered from Salt Rheum for over eight years, at times so bad that I could not attend to my business for weeks at a time. Three boxes of Cuticura and four bottles Resolvent have entirely cured me of this dreadful disease.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

CUTICURA SOAP. An exquisite Toilet Bath, and Nursery Sanative.

HOW TO USE BAUGH'S FERTILIZERS.

Any farmer who sends us his name and addres will receive, by the next mail, our circulars giving analysis of our different brands of RAW BONE MANURES and directions How to Use Them.

TRADE THE MARK
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLAR
PHOSPHATE
ADOPTED 1880

Manufactured only by us, has given such universal satisfaction that it now stands as high in the estimation of farmers as articles that cost much more money. In fact it gets the preference, for the simple reason that it is the cheapest Ammoniated Raw Bone Super Phosphate ever offered. Cheapest because it is one of the best, and only costs $25 per ton, in new bags, delivered on board car or boat at Philadelphia.

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Fleming Bros of PITTSBURGH PA., are the sole proprietors of the genuine
DR. C. McLANE'S
Liver Pills & Vermifuge.
Buyers should always look for their signature as above; it is on every box or vial of the genuine. The market is full of imitations of the name McLANE, spelled differently, but having same pronunciation.

DR SADLER,
OCULIST AND AURIST,
256 PENN AVENUE,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
All Diseases of
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Specialties.
Catarra, Cataract, Crooked Eyes, "Wild Hairs," Drooping Lids, Deafness, Discharge from Ears, Poplypus and Catarrh successfully treated! Spectacles adjusted. Artificial Eyes inserted.

DEBILITY IN MEN
Quickly Cured. Something entirely new. No drugs. No Quackery or Humbug. Common Sense and Science united. Magical effects. Prompt Results. Severest cases solicited. Free information to Earnest Inquirers. Abundant and Authentic Testimonials.
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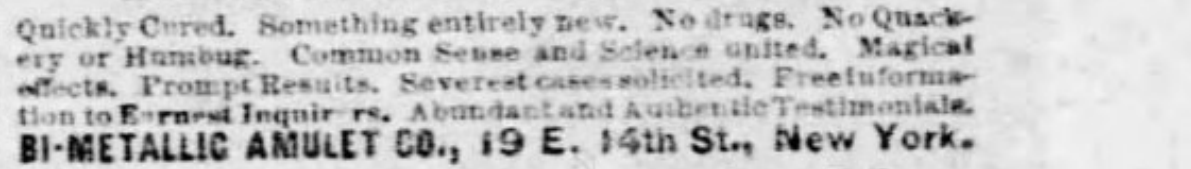

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L. L. SMITH & CO., Sole Ag'ts, Palatine, Ills
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BRUSSELS!

A striking and beautiful NOVELTY in Carpetings—producing something of the rich effect used in Byzantine Architecture for interior decoration. These Carpets, imported direct by us, harmonize with the newest colorings of upholstery fabrics for curtains and furniture, which we are now receiving. They are now open for inspection.

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